The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1896. NO. 12

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5,07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7,30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.10	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.25		8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.31	8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.36	8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....	5.53	9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.15	9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.36	9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.42	9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown	6.57	10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.06	10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport	7.15	10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.39	10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville	7.54	11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville.	7.58	11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....	8.10	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3.	NORTH. Mixed. No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 8.
P. M.	a, m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6,14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap	9 30	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Some Recent History.

The founder of the American Protective Association is H. F. Bowers, of Clinton, Ia. Mr. Bowers has attended every meeting of the supreme body since the organization of the order, nine years ago, and is looked upon with reverence by the younger members. Mr. Bowers is is an attorney at Clinton. He is about 58 years old, and is a devout and prominent member of the Methodist church. He told the history of the founding of the American Protective Association. He said:

"The condition of affairs in this country in 1887 and up to that time, was such that the institutions of our government were controlled and the patronage was doled out by an ecclesiastical element under the direction and heavy hand of a foreign ecclesiastical potentate. This power became so influential that it stood as a unit in many places against the institutions of the country. Through the legislature of Maryland at one time it destroyed the public school system of that State. Seeing these things, I felt that it was necessary that something should be done. Gathering around me six men who had the courage of their convictions, we met in my office in Clinton on March 15, 1887, and laid the foundation of the order. That same day we formulated the ritualistic work and adopted a constitution. The chief idea we had in view in the constitution was this: That we had no right under the constitution of this country to oppose any religious body on account of its domestic views, faith, etc., but we did believe we had a right to oppose it when it became a great political factor. We believed then and we believe now that every man in this country has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, but we did not believe that the constitution intended to convey the right to any set of men to control and manipulate the political affairs of this country to the aggrandizement of any ecclesiastical power."

After the organization of the first council, which is still in existence with hundreds of members, it was at least a year, Mr. Bowers says, before another council was organized. After that the order began to spread along the railroad lines.

"I must say," Mr. Bowers continued, "that the growth of the order has exceeded my expectations. The growth has simply been marvelous. There is a wide difference between the American Protective association and the old Know-Nothing party. We admit to membership men of all nationalities without regard to the country or place of birth. All we ask is that the member, if he is a foreigner, become a naturalized citizen of this country, and prepare himself for the duties of citizenship. The Know-Nothing organization admitted only American born citizens to membership. From the membership of seven nine years ago, the order has grown to close on 3,000,000, and is able to control 4,000,000 votes."

The first supreme council meeting was held at Clinton in 1889, and only two States, Illinois and Iowa, were represented by delegates. Mr. Bowers remained as supreme president until 1893, when Mr. Traynor was elected.

Mr. Bowers said that of the seven men who organized the first council three were Republicans, two Democrats, one Populist, and one Prohibitionist. In a religious way they were divided as follows: Two Methodists, one Baptist, one Presbyterian, one Congregationalist, one Lutheran, and one of no religion.

The Army of Graduates.

Johnstown Tribune.

There will probably be more disappointed people on this section of the globe during the next four months than the same territory has witnessed in a long time. Some will be disappointed by occurrences at St. Louis and Chicago, and by certain actions of the people at large early in November.

But there is another vast army of persons who are taking little or no interest in these coming events, and possibly may scarcely know they are going to come off, who, nevertheless are going to be disappointed tremendously. They are the army of people, especially young men, the schools and colleges are going to turn loose on the country within the next few weeks. They will number into the thousands somewhere. There will be many among these, of course, who will find places at once where they will be permitted to do some of the world's work and get some pay for it. Probably not as much of the latter and a little more of the former than they had hoped for, but better in their estimation than nothing, so they take it. These are mostly the financially poorer class of boys, who had to hustle for money in vacations and didn't graduate in broadcloth suits. They can be safely left to take care of themselves.

There is another species of the graduate, though, and he's the most liable to disappointment. He has already had several perplexing questions to settle. In the first place he felt that he was vested with no ordinary responsibility in having charge of his own immense capabilities, and much anxious thought was spent in trying to determine what department of activity in the world he should bless with his brightness. Very likely that question is still unsettled and will be yet when he has finished his oration on "Metaphysics Among the Ancients" and received his sheepskin, with the red seal and blue ribbon attached thereto.

Disappointments will soon commence. He will be surprised and grieved to find that the daily papers of the cities do not print his oration, and some of them do not mention his name. He may even discover in some sections of the country those who do not know that his education is "finished," and he is now ready to bestow his invaluable services and irresistible personality upon whatever occupation bids highest in honor and cash. Nobody sends for him to edit a metropolitan daily paper or take charge of a large business establishment, and the power of appreciation possessed by the world at large suddenly drops in his estimation. He writes a few notes of inquiry, with a signature in which a couple of letters after his name form the most prominent features. Then there are very soon some more disappointments—i. e., if he has enclosed stamps for reply; otherwise the disappointments will be slower, but just as sure.

The thing goes on for some time—how long depends on the young man's circumstances. If they are such that he can afford it, it may last a lifetime. If they are otherwise he will wake up some morning to find himself in need of clothes and grub. Then he quits "looking for a situation," and commences "hunting work," in which latter occupation he is far more likely to be successful. He begins at the bottom of the ladder, where everybody else who ever amounted to anything has had to begin, and in due time becomes a useful member of society.

But the disappointments have been many, and never thicker or keener than when he first tackled the world, fresh from school.

HUMOR IN EPITAPH.

Newly Compiled Specimens of Churchyard Curiosities.

From Current Literature.

In the churchyard of St. John, Worcester, is an epitaph which, if brevity is the soul of wit, has high claim on that character:

Honest John
's dead and gone.

Here are some miscellaneous grotesques:

Here lies me and my three daughters:
Brought here by using Cheltenham Waters.
If we had stuck to Epsom salts,
We wouldn't be in these here vaults.

From a Newhampshire churchyard:

To all my friends I bid adieu,
A more sudden death you never knew,
As I was leading the old mare to drink,
She kicked, and killed me quicker'n a wink.

On an East Tennessee lady.

She lived a life of virtue, and died of Cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit, in hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of 21 years 7 months and 16 days. Reader, "Go thou and do likewise."

The following was composed by three Scotch friends to whom the person commemorated had left a legacy, with the hope expressed that they would honor him by some record of their regrets. The first friend composed the line which naturally opened the epitaph:

Provost Peter Patterson was Provost of Dundee.

The second added:

Provost Peter Patterson, here lies he.

The third could suggest no other conclusion than:

Hallelujah! Hallelujee!

The following must be taken as a fling at a noble profession:

Here lies the corpse of Dr. Chard,
Who filled the half of this churchyard.

This is as bad as the unkind hint conveyed in the following, in a churchyard near Newmarket:

Here lies the body of Sarah Sexton,
Who never did aught to vex one.
Not like the woman under the next stone.

Domestic troubles have been laid bare on the tombstone from the time of the Greeks and Romans. Here is a piece of atrocious doggerel to be seen in Selby churchyard, in Yorkshire:

Here lies my wife, a sad slattern and a shrew:
If I said I regretted her I should lie too.

The following, which frequently appears in collections of epitaphs, are not credited to any locality, and may be mere wandering bits of epigrammatic misogynism:

This dear little spot is the joy of my life,
It raises my flowers and covers my wife.

I am not grieved, my dearest life,
Sleep on—I've got another wife;
Therefore I cannot come to thee
For I must go and live with she.

My wife's dead, and here she lies.
No man laughs, and no man cries;
Where she's gone, or how she fares,
Nobody knows, and nobody cares.

Here lies my poor wife, without bed or blanket
But dead as a doornail, and God be thankit.

In the following the tables are turned.

Here lies the body of Mary Ford,
Whose soul, we trust, is with the Lord;
But if for hell she's changed this life,
'Tis better than being John Ford's wife.

Intentional drolleries frequently take the form of puns. Among these should rank the epitaph on Mr. Foote of Norwich:

Here lies one Foote, whose death many thousands save.
For Death hath now one foot within the grave;

and one on Mr. Box.

Here lies one Box within another.
The one of wood was very good;
We cannot say so much for t'other.

also the famous one on Sir John Strange.

Here lies an honest lawyer,
That is Strange!

[illegible]ony conceit' it was doubtless thought in 1640, to write over a member of Parliment named White.

Here lies a John, a burning, shining light.
Whose name, life, actions, all alike were White!

The following is by Swift on the Earl of Kildare:

Who killed Kildare? Who dared Kildare to kill?
Death killed Kildare—who dare kill whom he will.

Here are a few miscellaneous examples, the first on a Mr. Fish:

Worms are bait for fish; but here's a sudden change:
Fish is bait for worms—is not that passing strange?

On William Button, in a church yard near Sanbury

O sun, moon, stars, and ye celestial poles!
Are graves, then, dwindled into Button-holes?

On Foote, the comedian:

Foote from his earthy stage, alas! is hurled:
Death took him off, who took off all the world.

Is the satire in the following examples intentional?

Marie Brown, wife of Timothy Brown, aged 80 years. She lived with her husband fifty years, and died in the confidential hope of a better life.

Here lies Bernard Lightfoot, who was accidentally killed in the 45th year of his age. This monument was erected by his grateful family.

Another Lincoln Story.

Youth's Companion.

Very often when President Lincoln could not or did not care to give a direct reply or comment, he would tell a story, sometimes funny, but not always so, and these stories were the best responses possible.

In the gloomiest period of the war he had a call from a large delegation of bank presidents. In the talk after business was settled, one of the bankers asked Mr. Lincoln if his confidence in the permanency of the Union was not beginning to be shaken—whereupon, says Walt Whitman the homely president told a little story.

"When I was a young man in Illinois," said he, "I boarded for a time with a deacon of the Presbyterian church. One night I was roused from my sleep by a rap at the door, and I heard the deacon's voice exclaiming, 'Arise, Abraham! the day of judgment has come!'

"I sprang from my bed and rushed to the window, and saw the stars falling in great showers; but looking back of them in the heavens I saw the grand old constellations, with which I was so well acquainted, fixed and true in their places.

"Gentlemen, the world did not come to an end then, nor will the Union now."

Your Boy Wont Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy wont live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial bottles Free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

It is estimated that 250,000 bicycles are owned in New York. If each of them had cost $100, the sum of $25,000,000 would have been invested by the cyclists. Of course they did not cost that amount, but it is reasonably safe to say that $15,000,000 have been put into bicycles by individual buyers in New York, either in the form of direct cash or by monthly installments.

—Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for several years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Bitter Attila."

TEXT: "There fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamb, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of water, and the name of the star is called Wormwood."—Revelation viii., 10, 11.

Many commentators, like Patrick and Lowth, Thomas Scott, Matthew Henry and Albert Barnes agree in saying that the star Wormwood, mentioned in Revelation, was Attila, king of the Huns. He was so called because he was brilliant as a star, and, like Wormwood, he embittered everything he touched. We have studied the Star of Bethlehem, and the Morning Star of the Revelation, and the Star of Peace, but my present subject calls us to gaze at the star Wormwood, and my theme might be called Brilliant Bitterness.

A more extraordinary character history does not furnish than this man thus referred to, Attila, the king of the Huns. One day a wounded heifer came limping along through the fields, and a herdsman followed its bloody track on the grass to see where the heifer was wounded, and went on back further and further, until he came to a sword fast in the earth, the point downward, as though is had dropped from the heavens and against the edges of this sword the heifer had been cut. The herdsman pulled up that sword and presented it to Attila. Attila said the sword must have dropped from the heavens from the grasp of the god Mars and its being given to him meant that Atilla should conquer and govern the whole earth.

Other mighty men have been delighted at being called liberators, or the merciful or the good, but Attila called himself, and demanded that others call him the Scourge of God. At the head of 700,000 troops, mounted on Cappadocian horses, he swept everything from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. He put his iron heel on Macedonia and Greece and Thrace. He made Milan and Pavia and Padua and Verona beg for mercy, which he bestowed not. The Byzantine castles, to meet his ruinous levy, put up at auction massive silver tables and vases of solid gold. A city captured by him, the inhabitants were brought out and divided into three classes—the first class, those who could bear arms, who must immediately enlist under Attila or be butchered; the second class, the beautiful women, who were made captives to the Huns; the third class, the aged men and women, who were robbed of everything and let go back to the city to pay heavy tax.

It was a common saying that the grass never grew again where the hoof of Attila's horse had trod. His armies reddened the waters of the Seine, and the Moselle, and the Rhine with carnage and fought on the Catalonian plains the fiercest battle since the world stood—300,000 dead left on the field! On and on until those who could not oppose him with arms lay prostrate on their faces in prayer, and, a cloud of dust seen in the distance, a bishop cried, "It is the aid of God!" and all the people took up the cry, "It is the aid of God!" As the cloud of dust was blown aside the banners of re-enforcing armies marched in to help against Attila, the Scourge of God. The most unimportant occurrences he used as a supernatural resource, and after three months of failure to capture the city of Aquileia, and his army had given up the siege the flight of a stork and her young from the tower of the city was taken by him as a sign that he was to capture the city, and his army, inspired by the same occurrence, resumed the siege and took the walls at a point from which the stork had emerged. So brilliant was the conquerer in attire that his enemies could not look at him, but shaded their eyes or turned their heads.

Slain on the evening of his marriage by his bride, Ildico, who was hired for the assassination, his followers bewailed him, not with tears, but with blood, cutting themselves with knives and lances. He was put into three coffins, the first of iron, the second of silver and the third of gold. He was buried by night, and into his grave were poured the most valuable coin and precious stones, amounting to the wealth of a kingdom. The gravediggers and all those who assisted at the burial were massacred, so that it would never be known where so much wealth was entombed. The Roman empire conquered the world, but Attila conquered the Roman empire. He was right in calling himself a scourge, but instead of being the Scourge of God he was the scourge of hell. Because of his brilliance and bitterness the commentators were right in believing him to be the star Wormwood. As the regions he devastated were parts most opulent with fountains and streams and rivers, you see how graphic is this reference in Revelation: "There fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers and upon the fountains of waters, and the name of the star is called Wormwood."

Have you ever thought how many imbittered lives there are all about us, misanthropic, morbid, acrid, saturnine? The European plant from which wormwood is extracted, Artemisia absinthium, is a perennial plant, and all the year round it is ready to exude its oil. And in many human lives there is a perennial distillation of acrid experiences. Yea, there are some whose whole work is to shed a baleful influence on others. There are Attilas of the home, or Attilas of the social circle, or Attilas of the church, or Attilas of the state, and one-third of the waters of all the world, if not two-thirds the waters, are poisoned by the falling of the star Wormwood. It is not complimentary to human nature that most men, as soon as they get greater power, become overbearing. The more power men have the better if their power be used for good. The less power men have the better if they use it for evil.

Birds circle round and round and round before they swoop upon that which they are aiming for. And if my discourse so far has been swinging round and round this moment it drops straight on your heart and asks the question, Is your life a benediction to others or an imbitterment, a blessing or a curse, a balsam or wormwood?

Some of you I know are morning stars, and you are making the dawning life of your children bright with gracious influences, and you are beaming upon all the opening enterprises of philanthropic and Christian endeavor, and you are heralds of that day of gospelization which will yet flood all the mountains and valleys of our sin cursed earth. Hail, morning star! Keep on shining with encouragement and Christian hope!

Some of you are evening stars, and you are cheering the last days of old people, and though a cloud sometimes comes over you through the querulousness or unreasonableness of your old father and mother it is only for a moment, and the star soon comes out clear again and is seen from all the balconies of the neighborhood. The old people will forgive your occasional shortcomings, for they themselves several times lost their patience when you were young and slapped you when you did not deserve it. Hail, evening star! Hang on the darkening sky your diamond coronet!

But are any of you the star Wormwood? Do you scold and growl from the thrones paternal or maternal? Are your children everlastingly pestered at? Are you always crying "Hush!" to the merry voices and swift feet, and their laughter, which occasionally trickles through at the wrong times and is suppressed by them until they can hold it no longer, and all the barriers burst into unlimited guffaw and cachinnation, as in high weather the water has trickled through a slight opening in the milldam, but afterward makes wider and wider breach until it carries all before it with irresistible freshet? Do not be too much offended at the noise your children now make. It will be still enough when one of them is dead. Then you would give your right hand to hear one shout from their silent voices or one step from the still foot. You will not any of you have to wait very long before your house is stiller than you want it. Alas, that there are so many homes not known to Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, where children are put on the limits and whacked and cuffed and ear pulled and senselessly called to order and answer sharp and surpressed until it is a wonder that under such processes they do not all turn out Modocs and Nana Sahibs.

What is your influence upon the neighborhood, the town or the city of your residence? I will suppose that you are a star of wit. What kind of rays do you shoot forth? Do you use that splendid faculty to irradiate the world or to rankle it? I bless all the apostolic college of humorists. The man that makes me laugh is my benefactor. I do not thank anybody to make me cry? I can do that without any assistance. We all cry enough, and have enough to cry about. God bless all skillful punsters, all reparteeists, all propounders of ingenious conumdrums, all those who mirthfully surprise us with unusual juxtaposition of words. Thomas Hood and Charles Lamb and Sidney Smith had a divine mission, and so have their successors in these times. They stir into the acid beverage of life the saccharine. They make the cup of earthly existence, which is sometimes stale, effervesce and bubble. They placate animosities. They foster longevity. They slay follies and absurdities which all the sermons of all the pulpits cannot reach.

They have for examples Elijah, who made fun of the Baalites when they called down fire, and it did not come, suggesting that their heathen god had gone hunting, or was off on a journey, or was asleep, and nothing but vociferation could wake him, saying, "Cry aloud for he is a god. Either he is talking or pursuing or peradventure he sleepeth and must be awaked." They have an example in Christ, who with healthful sarcasm showed up the lying, hypocritical Pharisees by suggesting that such perfect people like themselves needed no improvements, saying, "The whole need not a physician but they that are sick."

But what use are you making of your wit? Is it besmirched with profanity and uncleanness? Do you employ it in amusement at physical defects for which the victims are not responsible? Are your powers of mimicry used to put religion in contempt? Is it a bunch of nettlesome invective? Is it a bolt of unjust scorn? Is it fun at other's misfortune? Is it glee at their disappointment and defeat? Is it bitterness put drop by drop into a cup? Is it like the squeezing of Artemisia absinthium into a draught already pungant? Then you are the star Wormwood. Yours is the fun of a rattlesnake trying how well it can sting. It is the fun of a hawk trying how quickly it can strike out the eye of a dove.

But I will change this and suppose you are a star of Worldly Prosperity. Then you have large opportunity. You can encourage that artist by buying his picture. You can improve the fields, the stables, the highway, by introducing higher style of fowl and horse and cow and sheep. You can bless the world with pomological achievement in the orchards. You can advance arboriculture and arrest this deathful iconoclasm of the American forests. You can put a piece of sculpture into the niche of that public academy. You can endow a college. You can stocking a thousand bare feet from the winter frost. You can build a church. You can put a missionary of Christ on that foreign shore. You can help ransom a world. A rich man with his heart right—can you tell me how much good a James Lenox or a George Peabody or a Peter Cooper or a William E. Dodge did while living, or is doing now that he is dead? There is not a city, town or neighborhood that has not glorious specimens of consecrated wealth.

But suppose you grind the face of the poor. Suppose when a man's wages are due you make him wait for them because he cannot help himself. Suppose that, because his family is sick and he has had extra expenses, he should politely ask you to raise his wages for this year and you roughly tell him if he wants a better place to go and get it. Suppose by your manner you act as though he were nothing and you were everything. Suppose you are selfish and overbearing and arrogant. Your first name ought to be Attila and your last name Attila, because you are the star Wormwood, and you have imbittered one-third if not three-thirds of the waters that roll past your employes and operatives and dependents and associates, and the long line of carriages which the undertaker orders for your funeral, in order to make the occasion respectable, will be filled with twice as many dry, tearless eyes as there are persons occupying them.

There is an erroneous idea abroad that there are only a few geniuses. There are millions of them—that is, men and women who have especial adaptation and quickness for some one thing. It may be great; it may be small. The circle may be like the circumference of the earth or no larger than a thimble. There are thousands of geniuses, and in some one thing you are a star. What kind of a star are you? You will be in this world but a few minutes. As compared with eternity the stay of the longest life on earth is not more than a minute. What are we doing with that minute? Are we imbittering the domestic or social or political fountains, or are we like Moses, who, when the Israelites in the wilderness complained that the waters of Lake Marah were bitter and they could not drink them, cut off the branch of a certain tree and threw that branch into the water, and it became sweet and slaked the thirst of the suffering host? Are we with a branch of the Tree of Life sweetening all the brackish fountains that we can touch?

Dear Lord, send us all out on that mission. All around us imbittered lives—imbittered by prosecution, imbittered by hypercriticism, imbittered by poverty, imbittered by pain, imbittered by injustice, imbittered by sin. Why not go forth and sweeten them by smile, by inspiring words, by benefactions, by hearty counsel, by prayer, by gospelized behavior? Let us remember that if we are wormwood to others we are wormwood to ourselves, and our life will be bitter and our eternity bitterer. The gospel of Jesus Christ is the only sweetening power that is sufficient. It sweetens the disposition. It sweetens the manners. It sweetens life. It sweetens mysterious providences. It sweetens afflictions. It sweetens death. It sweetens everything. I have heard people asked in social company, "If you could have three wishes gratified what would your three wishes be?" If I could have three wishes met this morning, I tell you what they would be: 1. More of the grace of God. 2. More of the grace of God. 3. More of the grace of God. In the dooryard of my brother John, missionary in Amoy, China, there was a tree called the emperor [illegible] two characteristics of which are [illegible] ways grows higher than its [illegible] ings. [illegible] cro[illegible] by a rosebush, it grows a little higher than the bush and spreads out above it a crown. If it be planted by the side of another tree, it grows a little higher than that tree and spreads above it a crown. Would God that this religion of Christ, a more wonderful emperor tree, might overshadow all your lives! Are you lowly in ambition or circumstance, putting over you its crown? Are you high in talent and position, putting over you its crown? Oh, for more of the saccharine in our lives and less of the wormwood!

What is true of individuals is true of nations. God sets them up to revolve as stars, but they may fall wormwood.

Tyre, the atmosphere of the desert, fragrant with spices, coming in caravans to her fairs, all seas cleft into foam by the keels of her laden merchantmen, her markets rich with horses and camels from Togarmah, her bazaars filled with upholstery from Dedan, with emerald and coral and agate from Syria, with wines from Helbon, with embroidered work from Ashur and Chilmad. Where now the gleam of her towers, where the roar of her chariots, where the masts of her ships? Let the fishermen who dry their nets where once she stood, let the sea that rushes upon the barrenness where once she challenged the admiration of all nations, let the barbarians who set their rude tents where once her palaces glittered, answer the question. She was a star, but by her own sin turned to wormwood and has fallen.

Hundred gated Thebes, for all time to be the study of the antiquariam and hieroglyphist, her stupendous ruins spread over 27 miles, her sculptures presenting in figures of warrior and chariot the victories with which the now forgotten kings of Egypt shook the nations, her obelisks and columns, Carnac and Luxor, the stupendous temples of her pride! Who can imagine the greatness of Thebes in those days when the hippodrome rang with her sports and foreign royalty bowed at her shrine and her avenues roared with the wheels of processions in the wake of returning conquerors? What dashed down the vision of chariots and temples and thrones? What hands pulled upon the columns of her glory? What ruthlessness defaced her sculptured wall and broke obelisks and left her indescribable temples great skeletons of granite? What spirit of destruction spread the lair of wild beasts in her royal sepulchers, and taught the miserable cottagers of to-day to build huts in the courts of her temples, and sent desolation and ruin skulking behind the obelisks, and dodging among the sarcophagi, and leaning against the columns, and stooping under the arches, and weeping in the waters which go mournfully by as though they were carrying the tears of all ages? Let the mummies break their long silence and come up to shiver in the desolation and point to fallen gates and shattered statues and defaced sculpture, responding: "Thebes built not one temple of God. Thebes hated righteousness and loved sin. Thebes was a star, but she turned to wormwood and has fallen."

Babylon, with her 250 towers and her brazen gates and her embattled walls, the splendor of the earth gathered within her palaces, her hanging gardens built by Nebuchadnezzar to please his bride, Amytis, who had been brought up in a mountainous country and could not endure the flat country round Babylon—these hanging gardens built, terrace above terrace, till at the height of 400 feet there were woods waving and fountains playing, the verdure, the foliage, the glory looking as if a mountain were on the wing. On the tiptop a king walking with his queen, among statues snowy white, looking up at birds brought from distant lands, and drinking out of tankards of solid gold or looking off over rivers and lakes upon nations subdued and tributary, crying, "Is not this great Babylon which I have built?"

What battering ram smote the walls? What plowshare upturned the gardens? What army shattered the brazen gates? What long, fierce blast of storm put out this light which illumined the world? What crash of discord drove down the music that poured from palace window and garden grove and called the banqueters to their revel and the dancers to their feet? I walk upon the scene of desolation to find an answer and pick up pieces of bitumen and brick and broken pottery, the remains of Babylon, and as in the silence of the night I hear the surging of that billow of desolation which rolls over the scene, I hear the wild waves saying: "Babylon was proud. Babylon was impure. Babylon was a star, but by sin she turned to wormwood and has fallen."

From the prosecutions of the pilgrim fathers and the Huguenots in other lands God set upon these shores a nation. The council fires of the aborigines went out in the greater light of a free government. The sound of the warwhoop was exchanged for the thousand wheels of enterprise and progress. The mild winters, the fruitful summers, the healthful skies, charmed from other lands a race of hardy men who loved God and wanted to be free. Before the woodman's ax forests fell and rose again into ships' masts and churches' pillars. Cities on the banks of lakes begin to rival cities by the sea. The land quakes with the rush of the rail car and the waters are churned white with the steamer's wheel. Fabulous bushels of western wheat meet on the way fabulous tons of eastern coal. Furs from the north pass on the river fruits from the south. And trading in the same market is Maine lumberman and South Carolina rice merchant and Ohio farmer and Alaska fur dealer. And churches and schools and asylums scatter light and love and mercy and salvation upon 60,000,000 of people.

I pray that our nation may not copy the crimes of the nations that have perished and our cup of blessing turn to wormwood, and like them we go down. I am by nature and by grace an optimist, and I expect that this country will continue to advance until Christ shall come again. But be not deceived. Our only safety is in righteousness toward God and justice toward man. If we forget the goodness of the Lord to this land, and break His Sabbaths, and improve not by the dire disasters that have again and again come to us as a nation, and we learn saving lesson neither from civil war nor raging epidemic nor drought nor mildew nor scourge of locust and grasshopper nor cyclone nor earthquake; if the political corruption which has poisoned the fountains of public virtue and beslimed the high places of authority, making free government at times a hissing and a byword in all the earth; if the drunkenness and licentiousness that stagger and blaspheme in the streets of our great cities as though they were reaching after the fame of a Cyrinth and a Sodom are not repented of, we will yet see the smoke of our nation's ruin; the pillars of our national and state capitols will fall more disastrously than when Samson pulled down Dagon, and future historians will record upon the page bedewed with generous tears the story that the free nation of the west arose in splendor which made the world stare. It had magnificent possibilities. It forgot God. It hated justice. It hugged its crime. It halted on its high march. It reeled under the blow of calamity. It fell. And as it was going down all the despotisms of earth from the top of bloody thrones began to shout, "Aha, so would we have it!" while struggling and oppressed people looked out from dungeon bars with tears and groans and cries of untold agony, the scorn of those and the woe of these uniting in the exclamation: "Look yonder! There fell a great [illegible]tar from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, [illegible]nd it fell upon the third part of the rivers [illegible]pon the fountains of waters, and the [illegible] the star is called Wormwood!"

HOW THE CONTESTS WERE DECIDED.

Work of the Republican National Committee on the Temporary Roll.

The following statement was given out at St. Louis to show how the Republican National Committee performed its duties in the matter of contested seats:

An analysis of the work of the committee in regard to the 168 contests which were originally filed with it shows that 136 cases were acted on, some of the original number having been abandoned, while several, notably those of Delaware and a portion of the Texas delegation, were referred to the convention. Of the 136 claimants rejected by the committee sixty-two were avowed McKinley men.

Here is a summary of the committee's work:

New York.—Three districts were contested, covering six delegates. Two of the contests were decided in favor of the McKinley delegates, and in the other district both delegations were admitted, giving each delegation a half vote. William Brookfield and Anson G. McCook, the anti-Platt delegates in the Thirteenth New York District, were admitted. Cornelius N. Bliss and S. V. R. Cruger were admitted on a basis of half a vote apiece in the Twelfth District.

Pennsylvania.—There was a contest in the Third District. Both delegations were admitted, each delegate having a half vote.

Delaware.—The State contest was referred to the convention.

Virginia.—There were contests in the Second, Third and Eighth Districts, In the Third and Eighth the contests were withdrawn, and in the Second each delegate got half a vote.

North Carolina.—Both delegations in the Sixth District were admitted with half votes.

South Carolina.—As to districts and as to the delegates-at-large there were contests covering eighteen votes. All were McKinley men. The Webster faction was recognized.

Georgia.—In three of the districts and as to two of the delegates-at-large contests were decided in favor of the McKinley delegates.

Mississippi.—There were contests in the Seventh and on delegates-at-large. All were avowed McKinley men. The Hill faction was successful, except in the Second, Third and Sixth Districts.

Louisiana.—In the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Districts, the McKinley delegates were successful, but in the Fourth District the decision was against them.

Florida.—Delegates-at-large and the Second District delegates favorable to McKinley were seated, but the McKinley men in the First District were rejected.

Alabama.—Contests in the First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts and for delegates-at-large were decided for McKinley men, and in the Fifth and Ninth Districts McKinley men failed of recognition.

California.—Contests in the Third and Fourth Districts were decided in favor of the McKinley men.

Texas.—There were contests in every district and as to the delegates-at-large. None of the delegates-at-large was placed upon the temporary roll. In ten of the districts McKinley delegates won, while in the remaining—the Seventh, Tenth and Twelfth—the decision was against the McKinley delegates.

Kentucky.—In the Fifth District McKinley delegates were victorious.

Tennessee.—In the Sixth and Ninth Districts. All were McKinley men in the Ninth District, while in the Sixth the anti-McKinley contestants were seated.

Arizona.—Six delegates-at-large were admitted with half votes.

Alaska.—The contest was decided in the same manner.

South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas.—Organizations commonly known as the "Lily Whites" claimed seats in the convention, but in all of these cases the committee decided that the organizations were irregular and could not be recognized.

Governor Morton's Declination.

Chauncey M. Depew made public at St. Louis the following telegram from Governor Morton, declining in advance the nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

RHINECLIFFE, N. Y., June 13.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, St. Louis, Mo.:

Please announce that I stated to you before you left New York that I would not under any circumstances accept a nomination for Vice-President. LEVI P. MORTON.

Two Lives Lost to Save One.

The first vestibule passenger train over the Southern Railway's new route between Chattanooga and Norfolk passed Raleigh, N. C., and two miles away it killed "Joe" Hardy and his nine-year-old granddaughter. The girl's smaller sister was leading a goat by a rope. The animal got on the track and the child ran after it. Her sister and grandfather tried to pull her from the track, and did so, but lost their own lives.

British Fortifying Esquimault.

A freight train arrived in Vancouver, British Columbia, loaded with powder and shell for the Esquimault fortifications. Train loads of munitions of war have been constantly arriving recently and this indicates that the British Government fortifications in Esquimault are more elaborate and extensive than a casual observer has any conception of.

A Kentucky Feud.

John C. Turner shot and killed his cousin, Green Turner, in Middleboro, Ky. Green's brother, Sam Turner, was killed at the same place ten days ago. All the men are connected with the Turner family of the Martin-Turner feud. Fifteen of the family have died by violence.

Jumped From Brooklyn Bridge.

Patrick Sullivan, a printer aged twenty-seven, who was drunk, jumped from the highest part of the Brooklyn Bridge, turned six somersaults in his flight, struck the water feet first and was fished out five minutes later no more hurt than if he had just taken his first bicycle lesson.

Governor Bradley Withdrew.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, decided that he would not allow his name to be presented to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis as a Presidential candidate, because he realized that it would be useless.

Deaf-Mute Bicycle Rider Killed.

Harry H. Davis, a deaf mute, was riding a bicycle upon Rutger street in Utica, N. Y. While crossing the West Shore Railroad tracks he was struck by a freight train and so badly injured that he died.

Big Battle in Cuba.

A big battle has been fought in Cuba between Spanish forces and insurgents led by Maximo Gomez. The Spanish are reported to have been victorious. The rebel loss is said to have been five hundred.

Eskimo Throwing Sticks.

In the first place, a "throwing stick," "throwing board," or "spear thrower," as it is sometimes called, is a contrivance for casting a javelin or harpoon, which is employed by various savage races, such as the Australians, some South American tribes, and especially by the Eskimos, among whom its use is almost universal. Roughly speaking, it is a narrow grooved board a foot or so long, with one end cut into a handle and the other provided with a stud or spur for the butt of the spear to rest against. It is used thus: Grasping the handle as he would a sword, the man fits the shaft of the spear into the groove, with the butt resting against the stud, steadying the spear with the finger. Then, extending his arm and bending back his hand till the spear lies horizontal, he aims at the mark and propels the weapon by a quick forward jerk of the stick. In this way I have seen the Eskimo boys casting their forked javelins at wounded waterfowl.

There is a very large number of Eskimo throwing sticks in the National Museum at Washington, collected from all the different branches of the race. These have been very carefully studied by Professor Otis T. Mason, one of the curators of the museum, and he has found that these implements differ greatly from each other in their details, while all are made on the same general plan. For instance, one kind will have a plain handle, while another will have projecting pegs, or holes or sockets, to give a firmer hold for the fingers, and so on.—Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

To Revolutionize Bicycling.

An inventor of Switzerland has designed a bicycle which he thinks will effect a revolution in the shape and mode of propulsion of the wheel. He proposes to utilize the strength in the back as an aid to the legs in propelling the wheel. The pedals are on a line with the bottom of the seat, and are placed in the front part of the frame. There is a back to the seat which affords a brace for the rider's back, enabling him to exert much more power than in the present model. The steering-bar consists of a long handle similar to that of children's tricycles.—New York Post.

A Worldmaker.

M. Reclus, a Frenchman, has in mind "A project for the construction of a terrestrial globe on the scale of one to 100,000." This, of course, is for instruction in geography. It would be a little world 418 feet in diameter. It can be done, when it is worth the expense, and it may yet fill a long felt want. When a rich man appears who wants the earth and is willing to buy the whole world, the Reclus factory may turn him out a good duplicate.—New Orleans Picayune.

Buy $1.00 worth Dobbins Floating-Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mf'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 298 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

Since the new excise law went into effect the number of hotels in New York City has been tripled.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

FORTIFY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Won-

derful, exclaimed a druggist, how the people stick to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They all want

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1

Hood's Pills cure all Liver ills. 25 cents

N Y N U—25

The coolness is refreshing; the roots and herbs invigorating; the two together animating. You get the right combination in HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia
A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The new Shah of Persia is said to be a rabid Moslem.

Christian XI. of Denmark is the oldest King of Europe, being seventy-nine.

The German Emperor has recently developed a lively interest in bimetallism.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who is seventy years old, has been in Congress since 1861.

Emperor William has volunteered to act as godfather of Count William Bismarck's newborn son.

General Baratieri, the unsuccessful Italian General in Africa, it is said, has practically lost his mind.

Charlotte Bronte's husband, the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, is still alive, though he is in feeble health.

The black flies have driven Ex-President Harrison and his new wife from their summrr home in the Adirondacks.

Hartford, Conn., proposes to give a benefit performance in one of her theatres for Mark Twain as soon as he gets home.

Paderewski, the pianist, once thought of studying the violin, but the teacher to whom he applied told him he could never become a musician.

Postmaster-General Wilson is said to have received an offer of the Presidency of a Western college, and may accept it when he leaves the Cabinet.

Prince Henry of Battenberg's estate, for which letters of administration have just been granted to Princess Beatrice, his widow, amounted to $5145 in all.

Ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, cultivates a farm of 2500 acres, and is one of the most prosperous agriculturists in the State. He is worth upward of $300,000.

The late Baron Hirsch's fortune is estimated at $80,000,000, of which his widow gets half, two brothers get $5,000,000, and about $20,000,000 goes for charities.

The oldest living graduate of West Poin. is General George S. Greene, who celebratec his ninety-fifth birthday at his home in New York a few days since. He is in vigorous health.

M. Zola, although, perhaps, he makes more than any other French novelist, is a poor man. The talent for amassing wealth is absolutely lacking in him, and he spends his money, if anything, rather more quickly than he receives it.

Miss Fanny Edgar Thomas has been made Officer d'Academie by the French Government in recognition of her work in musical criticism. She is said to be first American woman to be so honored. She went to Paris about a year ago, entirely unknown.

By the will of Sir Julian Goldsmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, just admitted to probate, each of her four daughters is left property which will bring about $50,000 a year. The will provides that if any of them marries a gentile she shall lose half her fortune.

THE LABOR WORLD.

In Brooklyn bakers work from forty-eight to 110 hours per week.

Detroit (Mich.) bricklayers have introduced the eight-hour day.

The Beer Drivers' Union of Buffalo, N. Y., raised its initiation fee to $50.

San Francisco expert lithographers who draw on stone get $60 a week.

Annual convention of International Carpenters will be held in Cleveland September 21.

The striking Milwaukee (Wis.) street railway men propose to organize a competing municipal railway.

D. H. Allers, of Brooklyn, is the new President of the National Alliance of Hotel and Restaurant Employes.

"Musicians for summer resorts a specialty," is the announcement on the window of an agency in New York City.

The Utah Constitution prohibits the exchange of blacklists by railroad companies or other incorporations, associations or persons.

Toledo (Ohio) street car men demand nine hours, twenty cents an hour, and the employment of Union men and citizens exclusively.

Work on the new shops of the Big Four at Urbana, Ill., will begin at once. They will cost $150,000, and will give employment to 700 men.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) street car strikers offered to return to work if the company would discharge the new men, but their offer was declined.

William Drummond, a discharged conductor, was awarded at Vincennes, Ind., $3550 damages against the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad for alleged blacklisting.

The International Bricklayers's Union has 3273 members and its reserve fund amounts to $298,450. It has expended $128,339 during the past six months for beneficial purposes.

A conference has been held between the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and the Iron Moulders' Union of North America over the question of working hours and wages.

The snapper-up boys at the Cohansey Hollow Ware Works, Bridgeton, N. J., went on strike for ice water. They were out several hours and then returned to work, having gained their point.

Chinese blouse waistmakers of San Francisco went out on a strike for higher wages, and their places have been filled with American girls, who work for the wages the Chinamen refused to accept. They make from fifty to seventy-five cents a day.

The membership of Indianapolis Teamsters' and Shovelers' Union is largely composed of colored men, and their delegate to the Central Labor Union is a colored man. The color line cannot be drawn in any labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Trades.

United States Consul-General Judd, from Berlin, sends a report regarding the recent cloakmakers' strike, in which he quotes Herr Timm as stating that a woman of twenty years' experience in the cloakmaking business earned in 1893, in forty-three weeks, $100.28, and the next year, in forty-nine weeks, $129.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Hawaii is raising tea.

Europe has 66,320 farmers.

California is growing tobacco.

Germany uses Pennsylvania coal.

There are 109,000 locomotives in the world.

Alabama has twenty-seven National banks.

Great Britain's orchards cover over 210,000 acres.

The Brooklyn Bridge receipts have fallen off lately.

New York City is talking about holding an international exposition.

French faculties of learning have opened their doors to American students.

A Chicago woman has recovered $25,000 from a railroad for the loss of both feet.

The Duke of Orleans summoned a council of his leaders to discuss his claims to the throne of France.

HEIR AND HEIRESS TO MARRY.

William C. Whitney's Son to Wed Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt.

The engagement of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the multi-millionaire of New York City, to Henry Payne Whitney, son of William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was announced.

Mr. Whitney is twenty-four years old, and is the eldest son. He graduated from Yale in 1893. He has recently become interested in the turf and has imported a number of valuable polo ponies, hunters and steeplechasers.

MISS GERTRUDE VANDERBILT.

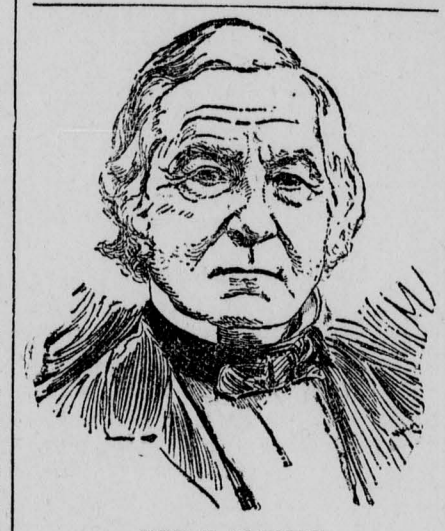
Mr. Whitney has been interested in yachting for several years and is a member of the New York and Seawanhaka-Corinthian yacht clubs.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is the eldest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and is about eighteen years old. The two have been friends and playmates from early childhood, and for a number of years have lived on the opposite corners of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The members of both families are much pleased with the engagement.

OLDEST EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR

The Maine Statesman Who Served With Webster, Clay and Other Famous Men.

The oldest ex-United States Senator living, the Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, Me., has just celebrated the ninety-fourth anniversary of his birth. His health is excellent, and his interest in politics keen. Mr. Bradbury has been a life-long Democrat. He was sent to the United States Senate from Maine in 1846 and occcupied a seat next to that of Jefferson Davis.



JAMES W. BRADBURY.

With him in the Senate were Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Hamlin, Mason, Benton, Hale, Seward and Chase. He loves to hark back to those days and doings, and is delighted when some one calls to talk with him on current questions. Mr. Bradbury was graduated from Bowdoin in the famous class of 1825, in which were Longfellow, Hawthorne, Horatio Bridge, George Barrett Cheever, John Stevens, Cabot Abbott, Jonathan Cilley, killed in a duel in Bladensburg, Md., by William J. Graves, of Kentucky, and others who became men of note. Mr. Bradbury considers Daniel Webster the the greatest man he ever knew.

CONNECTICUT FOR GOLD.

The Democrats Hold Their State Convention at Hartford.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention met at Hartford, transacted all business before it, and adjourned after a session of only two hours.

These delegates at large and district delegates were elected: Delegates at Large: Miles B. Preston, Hartford; Lynde Harrison, Guilford; Thomas M. Waller, New London; James Aldis, Torrington. District Delegates: First Congress District, E. D. Coogan, Windsor Locks; Lyman T. Tingier, Vernon. Second District, William Kennedy, Naugatuck; Charles B. Butler, Middletown. Third District, W. H. Shields, Norwich; Frederick A. Morrell, Putnam. Fourth District, Charles P. Lyman, Washington; Michael J. Houlihan, Newtown.

The resolutions were read by Colonel N. G. Osborn, of New Haven. The money plank said:

"As a necessary consequence, the honest payment of public debts and the preservation of the public faith and credit require that the gold standard of money, as a measure of value, shall be maintained. While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver, deeming it a devise for the debasement of our currency and the compulsory purchase of silver by the Government. Under existing circumstances to pay public debts in silver coin is repudiation; to pay private debts in the same coin is to rob the wage earner, and to provide for the free coinage of silver means the destruction of legitimate business and great suffering among the laboring classes."

This concluded the business of the convention, and it adjourned sine die. The delegates are understood to favor the nomination of ex-Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, for President, but are not pledged.

Silver Party's Call.

The National Silver Party has issued an address from its headquarters in Washington, and has called a convention of the party to be held in St. Louis on July 22, the time and place of the Populist National Convention.

A POSTMASTER'S WIFE.

A LEEDS WOMAN WHO ASTONISHED HER FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

Near to Death But Restored so Completely That She Has Been Accepted by a Life Insurance Company as a Good Risk.

From the Journal, Lewiston, Me.

A bright little woman, rosy and fresh from her household duties, dropped into a chair before the writer and talked with enthusiasm shining in her snapping, black eyes.

The people in the pretty village of Leeds Centre, Me., have watched with some interest the restoration to complete health of Mrs. W. L. Francis, wife of the Postmaster. So general were the comments on this interesting case that the writer who visited Mrs. Francis and learned from her that the statements regarding her troubles and her subsequent extrication therefrom are entirely true. All of her neighbors know what has been the agency that has performed this cure, but that others may be benefited by her experience, Mrs. Francis has consented to allow her story to appear in print.

"If there is anything on earth that I dread more than another," she said, "it is to see my name in the papers. But in this case I conquer my repugnance and give publicly the same credit to the savior of my life as I would to one who had dragged me from a death beneath the waves. In fact, I have extolled my preserver so enthusiastically and unreservedly; have sought out sufferers and recommended the remedy to so many friends and acquintances that already my neighbors jocularly call me 'Pink Pills Francis.' But really, my recovery is something that I consider wonderful. I know that there are so many testimonials of medicine in the papers nowadays that people do not pay as much heed as formerly, but I do wish folks who are suffering would remember that what I say comes right from the heart of a woman who feels that she had a new lease of happy life given to her.

"Eleven years ago I was afflicted with nervous prostration. My existence until two years ago was one of dragging misery. Anyone in the village will tell you of my condition. My blood seemed exhausted from my veins and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements.

"During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but their medicines helped me only spasmodically, and then I fell into relapses more prostrating than ever.

"In the night I used to be awakened by the most excruciating pains in my heart and side, and was obliged to use pellets of powerful medicine that the doctor gave me for relief in such attacks. At last my condition became so grave that I went out only infrequently. We live upstairs, you notice, over my husband's store, and in descending the stairway I frequently was obliged to sort of fall and slide over the steps in order to descend, such was the strain on my system resulting from even this slight exertion. Occasionally I visited the neighbors, but I was obliged to sit and rest to recover breath while ascending any elevation. In short, it did not seem that I could live, such was my complete physical prostration.

"One day I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and although my faith in remedies was weak by that time, I sent for a box and tried them. That was two years ago. Now I call myself a well woman. Isn't it wonderful?

"I haven't had one of those excruciating pains in the heart for a year and a half. Why, even the first box of pills helped me. I can walk miles now; can do my work easily; have gained in weight constantly, and you would scarcely believe it, but a little while ago I was examined for endowment life insurance and was accepted unhesitatingly after a careful examination by the physician.

"Do you wonder that I'm shouting 'Pink Pills' all through our village? I haven't taken any of the remedy for some months for it has completely built me up, but at the first sign of trouble I know to what refuge to flee.

"Last year my aunt, Mrs. M. A. Blossom, of Dixfield, P. O., was here visiting me. She was suffering from lack of vitality and heart trouble, but she was skeptical about my remedy that I was so enthusiastically advocating. At last, however, she tried it and carried some home with her when she went. A little while ago I received a letter from her and in it said, 'I am cured, thanks to God and Pink Pills.' She also wrote that her husband had been prostrated, but had been restored by the remedy.

"We feel up this way that such a sovereign cure cannot be too widely known. That is the only reason why I allow my name to be used in this connection. I know also that by personally recommending them I have helped many of my friends back to health. For I never let an opportunity pass when a word of counsel may direct some one."

One of the persons to whom Mrs. Francis recommended Pink Pills is Station Agent C. H. Foster, of Leeds Centre, and the reporter found him patroling the platform awaiting the arrival of the morning train. Mr. Foster, who is one of the most trustworthy, capable and energetic men in the employ of the Maine Central Railroad, appeared in unusually good health and spirits, and we made inquiry as to the cause.

"Do you know," replied he, "I think I've made a discovery, or, at least, Mrs. Francis has for me. I have been in poor health for a long time with a heart trouble variously complicated. We have been so fully interested in Mrs. Francis' wonderful recovery that I at once determined to give the medicine recommended a thorough test. So, about two months ago, I bought the first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Only two months, please note, yet already I am so much improved, so much better able to fulfil my duties, so sanguine that I am on the road to recovery, that I feel like a new man.

"I can now walk without the fatigue I once experienced, my heart affection appears to be relieved, and I have joined the Pink Pills Band in our community."

Mr. Foster commenced taking the pills at a time when he was completely prostrated, after he had suffered such a severe attack of heart trouble that it was necessary to carry him home from his office. Since then he has faithfully adhered to the remedy and is constantly improving, so much so as to excite his enthusiasm and his gratitude.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

It is said that there is one chewing gum factory in the country which makes $5,000,000 a year out of the business.

A Big Eagle.

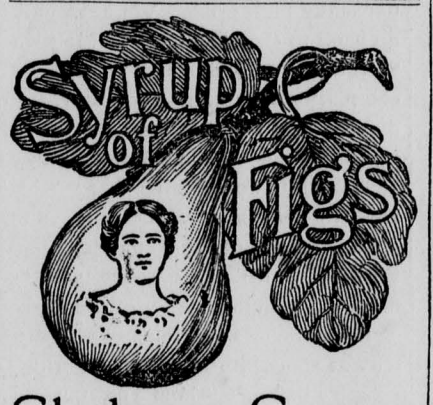
Ottawa Tribe No. 27, Red Men, of this city, has made a purchase that they are very proud of. It is one of the largest golden eagles ever killed in the West. It is nine feet from tip to tip, and has talons over nine inches long. It was shot a year ago in Ellsworth County, this State, on Smoky River, by Van Hart, a member of the Leavenworth Gun Club. He was out hunting and the eagle was about to swoop down and get his bird dog, when he shot it in the breast, using a Winchester rifle. The eagle is finely mounted and will be used by Ottawa Tribe during the conferring of a degree of the order, which the eagle is used to exemplify in several ways. Ottawa Tribe has a number of other stuffed birds and animals, and it is prepared to confer the degrees of the Red Men's Order in an impressive manner.--Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

A Costly Challenge.

A necropolitan sculptor and marble worker of Reval, Russia, recently thought to enhance the attraction of his advertisements in a local journal by the announcement that he would pay $1500 to any person who could point out a flaw in the marble monuments and gravestones which he had placed in the Reval Cemetery. An engraver named Poloroff replied that if the sculptor would give security for the payment he would point out a number of flaws and faults. The latter said that such security was unnecessary as he was a man of his word. Polorotoff then proved his contention, showing the rubbishy material and faulty work in a number of monuments, and in a suit to gain the $1500 won his case.

The postoffice of warlike Gibralter is commanded by a woman. The postmistress is Miss Margaret Cresswell, who receives the snug salary of $3500 a year. She is Superintendent as well of all the postoffices of the North African coast.

There are twenty-four people on the medical staff of the British Queen's household, and they get $13,500 amongst them.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

We can only do our best when we are sure we are right.

DOMESTIC MARTYRS.

Lots of women suffer constantly, and seldom utter complaint.

Good men rarely know the pain endured by the women of their own household, or the efforts they make to appear cheerful and happy when they ought to be in bed, their suffering is really so great.

Our habits of life and dress tell sadly upon women's delicate organizations.

They ought to be told just where the danger lies, for their whole future may depend upon that knowledge, and how to overcome it.

There is no need of our describing the experiences of such women here, they are too well known by those who have suffered, but we will impress upon every one that these are the never-failing symptoms of serious womb trouble, and unless relieved at once, a life will be forfeited.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound never fails to relieve the distressing troubles above referred to; it has held the faith of the women of America for twenty years.

It gives tone to the womb, strengthens the muscles, banishes backache and relieves all pains incident to women's diseases.

NYNU—25

ELECTRIC Insect Exterminator

Death on Potato Bugs and all Insects. Does the most effectual work with the least labor and smallest cost of any Paris-green or Powder Distributor ever offered. Fully guaranteed. Ask your dealer, or upon receipt of $1.25 sent by express to any address.
CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Utica, N. Y.

A WOMAN'S IDEA

of what a cooking knife should be—the TELLER COOKING KNIFE invented by a woman.
Has a wide, thin, flexible steel blade that serves a score of purposes—turning cakes, eggs, fish; cutting potatoes in the spider, taking cookies from tins, etc. Mailed postpaid for 20c. Money back if not suited. Good Agents wanted.
R. K. TELLER, Unadilla, N. Y.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box LB, Detroit, Mich.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

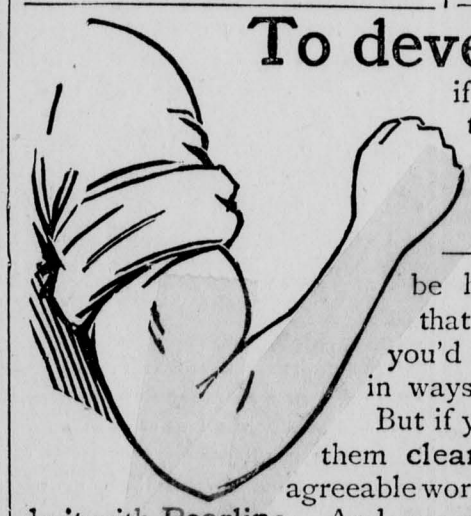
OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Money in Chickens

For 25c. in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 25 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. BOOK PUBLISHING CO. 134 Leonard Street, New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

To develop muscle,



if that is what you're doing the washing for, perhaps the old way of washing with soap—rubbing the clothes up and down over a board—may be pretty good. It can't be healthy, though, to breathe that tainted, fetid steam, and you'd better take your exercise in ways that are pleasanter.

But if you're washing clothes to get them clean, and want to do this disagreeable work easily, quickly, and safely—do it with Pearline. And one of the strongest points about Pearline's washing is its saving—its economy. 496

Millions NOW USE Pearline

"Cleanliness is Nae Pride, Dirt's Nae Honesty." Common Sense Dictates the Use of

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Augustus DeFrehn is the guest of friends in Philadelphia this week.

The unusually wet weather has made roads in this section almost impassible.

It is proposed to have a monster celebration in this place on the glorious Fourth.

County commissioners Garner and Wilson were between-train visitors in this place last week.

Postmaster C. E. Hart was a visitor at the Hollidaysburg and Blair county celebration last week.

Jas. G. Spangler, of Mapleton, manager of the Juniata Law & Collecting Agency, was in town on business on Monday.

Mrs. R. Sechler and daughter, Miss Alice, of this place, are spending the week with friends in Altoona and Hollidaysburg.

M. C. Alexander, who is engaged in the cattle business since relinquishing the American house, had twenty-seven sheep killed one night last week by dogs.

Elisha Fields, sr., who was recovering slowly from a severe attack of paralysis, was stricken again last week so seriously that he has been unconscious since Friday evening.

Those interested in changing the grade of the public road between this place and Mapleton, leading from the county bridge across the river, were at Huntingdon on Saturday to make their statements to the court.

A. J. Miller, postmaster, and son W. G. Miller, of Cora, were in town last Wednesday and on their return home the horse they were driving scared at some unknown object and became unmanageable. After breaking the shafts in the wagon and tearing up a set of harness, he allowed himself to be controlled. Mr. Miller and son fortunately escaped injury.

THREE SPRINGS.

The Three Springs Summer school will close on Friday.

D. F. Shope, of Saltillo, was among the visitors to town Monday.

C. M. Drake, of Trough Creek, was in town the first of the week.

Dr. Malott and wife, of Fulton county, were the guests of M. Chilcote, Saturday and Sunday.

The ticket nominated by the late county convention is a good one. Vote it straight from top to bottom.

There are forty-three students enrolled at the Three Springs summer school. Prof. Park is a hustler in educational matters.

Augustus Wiggin, of Allegheny, Pa., is sojourning at Dr. J. C. Stevens'. Mr. Wiggin has been ailing for some time past but since he has come to Three Springs, where there is plenty of pure water and a fresh mountain breeze, he has improved very much. We hope that he may soon regain his normal condition.

Calvin Kyler, of Clay township, is much elated with his success as a mink hunter, having lately killed two and captured one, in one day. Mr. Kyler highly appreciates his live victim, because of its color, which is white, something unusual. Mr. Kyler has prepared a neat cage for his animal and takes great pleasure in showing it to his many friends, who regard it as being a great curiosity.

TROUGH CREEK.

E. M. & L. K. Smith peeled quite a quantity of bark this spring.

Madison Wright and family returned last week from their Ohio visit.

John Deeter and family moved into the McConahy house last week.

Rev. McKenty will preach at Pine Grove next Sunday at 2.30 P. M.

Mrs. Madison Swope returned last week from a week's visit in Huntingdon.

We are having fine growing weather and the corn and oats seem to be making good use of it.

N. Q. Wright and W. A. Crotsley, with their families, are visiting J. T. Chilcott in Porter township.

W. W. Wright, of Kipple, accompanied by one of his friends who works in the same shops, visited the old homestead last week.

Our candidates who were defeated at the convention have settled down to their old vocations, just as some predicted some of them would before the convention.

Carl, son of O. M. Wright, who owns the old Hazzard farm, recently picked up a terrapin on the farm with the initials, P. H., 1841, carved on it. This was undoubtedly done by Philip Hazzard, who was raised on the farm but now resides in Fairfield, Iowa. Doubtless the little creature has done a good deal of traveling in the 55 years but has not got as far from its birthplace as Philip.

POST-CONVENTION RUMBLES.

What Our Contemporaries Say of the Ticket.

The result of the action of the Republican county convention, which was held in Huntingdon on Tuesday, has dispelled all doubt from the minds of the people as to the probable chances of the various candidates for nomination. The ticket is a good one and each and every one of the nominees showed great strength in the convention. There was some dissatisfaction manifested by a number of the people present on account of the location of a large number of the nominees that should not have been exhibited. The nominations were all made according to party rules and was the direct result of the action of the county districts at the polls on last Saturday evening. No blame can attach itself to the persons who have been nominated and the party as a whole should stand by the ticket. Nothing would be more in harmony with the hopes and desires of the Democrats throughout the county than to see dissatisfaction among the Republicans. Experience is a hard teacher and sometimes that experience is bought at an unusually high price. We have only to go back to the election of last fall when a Democratic Judge and Sheriff were elected, to understand the bitterness of defeat. Let us stand firmly by the ticket, uphold the party in whatever they do, and scorn to do anything that would in any way help the Democrats to victory at the expense of the Republican party. Forget any little difference you may have had with the friends of one or more of the nominees. Remember that *you* may at some future day desire the assistance of those whom you now censure to obtain nomination for office. Could you conscientiously refuse your support to those from whom you may some day expect the same assistance? Be loyal, firm and true.—Mount Union *Times*.

***

It was an uncontrolled and unmanipulated convention, in which each delegate voted as he thought his constituents might desire and as seemed to him to be his duty under conditions as they existed. Its work is entitled to respect and to ratification at the polls on account of the fairness and honesty with which it was done.

The delegates kept in view the necessity of nominating properly qualified candidates and also the importance for making satisfactory distribution of them over the country geographically, both of which purposes were successfully accomplished. No better ticket than this is from top to bottom could have been selected, and it is a matter for surprise that from among the great amount of good material presented and the many conflicting claims pressed upon them they could perform their task without making a mistake. They did their work well, giving us nominees whose fitness for the places for which they are candidates, whose characters and whose integrity will appeal to the consciences of the people and secure for them a triumphant election.—*Journal.*

***

The ticket nominated so far as the personality goes is an exceptionally strong one, and but for the fact that seven of the twelve candidates are located in Huntingdon and four of them in one ward, would sweep the county with the largest majority ever cast for a county ticket. As it is there is no denying the fact that there is much "muttering" as it is put, and whether this muttering can be fanned into revolt, time will determine. We hope not. While we got nothing in Orbisonia, yet the *Dispatch* is for the ticket and will do all in its power to secure its election in November. We do think however that for the good of the party a greater effort should have been put forth both at the primaries and at the convention to locate the ticket so as to make it satisfactory to all sections.—*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

A Singular Railroad Accident.

We often read and hear of strange accidents on the railroads, but not until Saturday noon did we ever really believe in them. At the above time two crews were engaged in taking about sixty cars from the Juniata yard to the receiving yard at G. D. Two engines were pulling and one was pushing. Just as the last truck of the last car was passing over a frog (under Red Bridge) it left the track. The front part of the train broke loose and went ahead a short distance, when it broke again, leaving about forty-five cars to drop back down the grade. The men in charge could not hold them and they ran back into the wrecked part of the train, forcing it back about six car lengths. The truck that was off the track bumped over the ties a short distance, when it struck a guard rail and turned sideways, slid along the rail a short distance, when the body of the car raised slightly and the truck turned clear around, end for end, ran over the ties a little further, struck a switch point and climbed on the rail again. There was practically no damage done to either car or track. The car left the track at 12.35 P. M. and was on again at 12.40 P. M.—*Altoona Tribune.*

No More New Construction Work.

The order has gone forth to the heads of departments of the Pennsylvania Railroad company and its various lines east and west to undertake no new construction work, to stop work already begun where practicable, to confine the cost of maintenance to the lowest amount consistent with safety and to reduce all expenses wherever possible.

This is in accordance with the well settled policy of the company to make improvements only when the current business amply warrants the expenditure, and to slow down when the conditions are threatened. It is understood that the diminished business complained of in various parts of the country is reflected in the business of the company's lines.

ANNUAL REPORT OF Mapleton Borough School District for the year ending June, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last year	121 96	
From collector, including taxes of all kinds	683 80	
From state appropriation, year ending June, 1896.	843 65	
EXPENDITURES.		
Furnishing house—thirty desks, 1 teacher's desk.		83 50
Repairs—spouting. seats etc.		8 25
Teachers' wages		1015 00
Text books		60 11
Supplies—tablets, ink, pens, pencils, crayon, etc.		128 93
Fuel—coke and wood		53 69
Collector's fees		27 51
Treasurer's fees		30 69
Secretary's salary		12 00
Debt and interest paid		127 22
Other expenses—insurance $29 50, house cleaning $6 00, printing $10 38...		45 88
Balance Dr.		56 63
	1649 41	1649 41
Balance in Treasury ...	56 63	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, school fund.

DR.

To amt. from 1894-5	$ 66.09	
" " " collector	494.90	
" " of appropriation	843.65	
" " from special fund	60.00	
CR.		
By vouchers		1407.36
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer		28.15
Balance Dr.		29.13
	1464.64	1464.64
Balance in Treasury....	29.13	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of special school fund for year 1895-6.

DR.

To amt. from 1894-5	55.87	
" " " collector	161.39	
CR.		
By amt. transferred to regular fund		60.00
" vouchers		127.22
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		2.54
Balance Dr.		27.50
	217.26	217.26
Balance in Treasury ...	27.50	
ASSETS.		
Cash in Treasury	56 63	
LIABILITIES.		
Debt of district		306 00
Liabilities in excess of assets	249 37	
	306 00	306 00
Actual debt of district		249 37

We, the undersigned, auditors of Mapleton borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the treasurer of Mapleton borough school district and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of June, A. D., 1896.

J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER,
Auditors.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co. Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfecty free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetabe. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system, Reguar size 25c per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn,a.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, exceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dolted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

One More Sale—Last of the Summer.

One Day Only, Saturday, June 20.

In order to give our customers from the country an equal chance, the store will not be opened until 9 o'clock in the morning.

1200 yards Splendid Yard-wide Muslin (unbleached) at 4½c yard.
A lot of Dress Ginghams and Percales at 10c, reduced to 5c.
" " " " Duck, at 25c, " 10c.
" " Swiss, at 25c, reduced to 5c.
" " " at 25c, 35c, 37½c, reduced to 15c.
" fine all-wool Dress Goods at 50c and 75c, redneed to 25c.
" Table Covers and Lambrequins, $1.25, $1.75, " 50c.
" Black Sateen Skirts, 65c and 75c, reduced to 50c.
" fine Parasols, $3.00 to $5.00, " $1.00.
" " Curtain Lace, $7.50, " $5.00.
" " " " $5.00, " $3.50.
" " " " $2.75, " $2.00.
" Children's Gossamers, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, reduced to 50c.
" Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, 35c, " 10c.
" Children's Hose, 50c, " 5c.
" Traveling Bags (ladies') $1.00 to $1.25, " 25c.
" Men's Traveling Bags, $2.00 and $2.50, " 25c.
" Ladies' new Spring Capes, $1, $1.50, $1.75, " 75c.
" " " " " $3.75, " $2.50.

All Children's New Jackets at a Reduced Price.

Many of you that have never tried our sales do not know what you have missed. Come and look at the goods for once even if you do not buy.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,
Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 17 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Howard Himes is quite ill with an affection of the throat.

—R. D. Kinkead and wife, of Huntingdon, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Children's day services will be held in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—Alfred Lamberson was taken suddenly ill on Sunday but at this writing is convalescing.

—Miss Maud Corbin, of Juniata township, is visiting her brother, Jesse Corbin, in this place.

—A. L. Morgan and family, of Clearfield, spent several days recently with relatives in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Regina Skipper and child, of Altoona, are spending a few days with relatives in this place.

—Master Guy Hicks has gone to Philadelphia where he will remain for some time with his aunt.

—President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad, passed west over the Middle division yesterday.

—W. W. Wright and S. P. Alleman, of Kipple, Blair county, spent a couple days of the past week with Mapleton friends.

—Allison Heeter and Mrs. W. H. Mounts and son attended the semi-centennial of Blair county at Hollidaysburg last week.

—The Mapleton band will hold a festival in their hall next Saturday evening. We hope they may receive the patronage they merit.

—The People's party county convention, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, will be held in the court house at Huntingdon to-morrow.

—George F. Godard, of Huntingdon, spent a few hours in Mapleton one day last week. George had been housed up for a couple weeks with quinsy but seems himself again.

—Georgia passed a law forbidding the running of freight cars on Sunday, and the Supreme Court of the United States has said that it had a constitutional right to do so.

—The Lewistown *Free Press* has inaugurated a movement looking to a popular subscription for the purpose of making necessary repairs to the dam across the river at that point.

—Mrs. W. A. Myton, of Huntingdon; Rev. J. A. Mattern, of Newton Hamilton, and C. B. Bowls, of Philadelphia, were recent visitors to Mapleton and were guests of A. B. Gillam and wife.

—The spoke factory located at Newport, Perry county, with all the machinery and a large amount of stock, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning of last week. The loss is about $10,000.

—Mrs. Maggie Divan, of Harrisburg, Lloyd McClellan and wife, of Altoona, and Misses Etta Hertzler and Hallie Steele, of Huntingdon, were guests of S. P. Stubbs' family during the past week.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wright, of Chicago, arrived in Mapleton last Saturdy evening and will spend a brief vacation among their many friends in this section. They are always welcome visitors.

—Invitations have been issued by Rev. T. P. Orner and wife to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bertha, to Mr. William D. Graff, of Greensburg, which event will take place Wednesday evening, June 24th, at Altoona.

—Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Friday evening. The doctor didn't attend the convention last week but, nevertheless, he is always prepared for a discussion of law, politics or medicine. He is a well-read gentleman.

—Rev. R. M. Wallace, D. D., for many years a prominent member of the Huntingdon Presbytery, died at his home in Lewistown on Monday morning after an illnes of several weeks. Deceased was aged 73 years and is survived by his wife, one son and three daughters.

—Rev. S. W. Sears, a well known Methodist minister, died at his home in Philadelphia on Wednesday of last week The remains were interred in Riverview cemetery, Huntingdon, Saturday afternoon. Deceased was 62 years of age and is survived by a family of six children.

—John Sipe, of Lewistown, recently fell through a railroad trestle near that place and sustained a number of cuts upon the head and body. Another accident of the same kind occurred at Burnham, Mifflin county, the victim being a boy named Charles McCormick. In neither case will the result be fatal.

—On Thursday of last week Dr. Hamilton, of Cassville, assisted by Dr. Adler, of Philadelphia, removed a cancerous growth from the breast of Mrs. Catharine Stever, of Cass township. This is the third operation this heroic woman has submitted to within a year. Her many friends hope this may give her permanent rellef.

—Florist Winters last Saturday set the plants in the flower plot at this station. Twenty-two hundred plants were required and the arrangement shows excellent taste. The plants are smaller than are usually used but make up in variety what they lack in size. Mapleton has the handsomest plot along the line of the railroad.

—The following dates for agricultural fairs have been selected: State Agricultural Society, at Johnstown, September 7-12; Grangers' Inter-State Exhibition, at Williams' Grove, August 24-29; Farmers' Encampment and Industrial Exposition, at Mt. Gretna, August 17-21; Patrons of Husbandry Exposition at Centre Hall, September 14-19.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

—Samuel Robinson, of near New Bloomfield, Perry county, was found dead in his hay mow last Wednesday, where he and some of his farm hands were sleeping. He did not rise when the rest did and they did not attempt to arouse him until the meal was ready, when some one approached and shook him and discovered that he was dead. He was a veteran of the late war and was about 61 years of age.

—An informal, but very enjoyable social gathering of relatives was held at the home of Abram Westbrook, Mill Creek, Monday evening, in honor of Mrs. Vance Westbrook, of Philadelphia, and Edward Sharer, of Alexis, Illinois. The latter just finished a two-years course at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. All agree that "Uncle Abe" and his estimable wife understand the art of entertaining, which life in the country does not retard them from dispensing.

—Johnstown, which was overwhelmed by the waters of a broken dam May 31, 1889, engulfing several thousand people, is now a handsome and thriving place of 40,000 inhabitants, having added 10,000 to its population since that calamity. Johnstown lost 7 per cent. of its citizens in the raging torrent, and yet is now one of the most prosperous cities of its size in the State. American pluck has always been found equal to any emergency.

—Next Saturday afternoon Gen. Kane Post, No. 292, G. A. R., of Mount Union, will hold a memorial service at the grave of the late Hon. James P. Giles in Mountain View cemetery. All persons are privileged to attend this service. The visiting comrades and others will form at the hall of Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., at 2.30 o'clock and march to the cemetery. Mr. Giles was a member of Gen. Kane Post but owing to a misunderstanding the members could not be present at the time of the funeral and they are desirous of paying respect to their departed comrade.

—The school board of this borough was last week organized for the ensuing year. S. L. Henderson and A. M. Parker were the retiring members and A. M. Parker and L. D. Himes the incoming members. J. G. Hicks was elected president, A. M. Parker, secretary, and A. W. Swope, treasurer. At a meeting held last evening it was decided that the tax rate for the year 1896-7 be the same as last year, viz: Six mills for school purposes and 2½ mills for paying indebtedness. Teachers' wages were fixed as follows: No. 1, $30; No. 2, $35; No. 3, $35; No. 4, $40.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Stabbed Three Times.

The Hollidaysburg correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* of Monday says:

"At 6.30 o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. John Lemon and a young girl were conversing with each other in the alley in the rear of the Brown Row between Blair and Juniata streets. They were there approached by John Formholtz, a 19 year old boy, who applied an approbrious epithet to Mr. Lemon, which the latter resented.

The hot words passing between the two were speedily followed by blows and a fist fight. Formholtz drew a pocket-knife and plunged the blade three times into Lemon's side, the sharp instrument penetrating to the depth of three or four inches and cutting part of the kidneys.

Mr. Lemon managed to walk to the office of Justice C. G. Lowry, where he desired to obtain a warrant for Formholtz's arrest. He was not then aware of the dangerous nature of the wounds. The magistrate advised him to consult a physician, which he did, and was afterwards removed to his home utterly exhausted, by reason of the loss of blood. Yesterday he was resting somewhat easier, and it is believed that he will eventually recover.

His brother, Samuel Lemon, procured a warrant for Formholtz's arrest, but this offender is in hiding and has not yet been apprehended by the officers. Formholtz was under the influence of liquor at the time of the commission of the assault."

Probably Fatally Injured.

Last Friday afternoon, Sigmund Shope, who was attending the centennial exercises at Hollidaysburg, became intoxicated and boarded a car of the Logan Valley electric line for Altoona. One of the campany's rules is that no intoxicated person shall be allowed to ride because of danger of accidents. Conductor John King, upon discovering his condition, put him off the car. Shope returned and this time the combined efforts of the conductor and motorman were required to eject him. Shope became enraged, and picked up a large stone which he threw at the car employees, who were standing on the platform. The missile struck King on the right temple and he dropped unconscious into the motorman's arms. A wild chase after Shope followed, but he eluded his would-be captors and disappeared in the crowded streets.

The injured man was placed on the car and taken to Altoona and conveyed to the hospital where examination showed that his skull was crushed in. Several small fragments of bone were removed from the injury. His condition is extremely critical, though there is a possibility that he may recover.

Shope is employed as a driver by a drayman. He was arrested about 5 o'clock the same evening and placed in jail.

Two Monster Locomotives in Collission.

Superintendent A. W. Greenwood, of the East Broad Top railroad, during a recent visit to Columbus, Ohio, was an eye witness to a most remarkable experiment on the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad. Two locomotives of equal size, carrying same amount of steam, were to be started toward each other on the same track and permitted to come together when at the highest speed so that the force of the collision could be noted. About 25,000 persons witnessed the collision which took place on the 30th of May.

The two iron monsters which were to come together were on the track ready early in the day and a telephone was strung between the two so that the engineers could make no mistake.

The track was lined with torpedoes and when the iron monsters began to puff and move slowly down the track a torpedo warned the crowd that the destructive run was on, and that in two minutes the two gaily decorated locomotives would be a mass of bended and broken iron. As the engines drew nearer great shouts went up from the throng upon the hill and then a death-like silence prevailed. In a second the crash came, one engine tore its way through the other, and it was thought that both engines would leave the track in opposite directions.—Orbisonia *Dispatch*.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Reduced Rates to Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Democratic National Convention to be held at Chicago, Ill., July 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on July 3, 4, 5 and 6 excursion tickets to Chicago and return at *a single fare for the round trip*.

These tickets will be good for return passage until July 12, inclusive.

For specific rates, sleeping-car accommodations, and time tables apply to nearest ticket agents.

Children's Day Services.

A very interesting children's day service was held in the M. E. church, Mill Creek, last Sunday morning, commencing at 10.30. It was opened by the singing of a selection entitled "The Golden Age." Prayer by the pastor, Rev. Treverton of the M. E. church. The next was an interesting exercise by the primary class entitled "The Cold Water Army." The little folks acquitted themselves admirably. Those who took part were the following: Jenny Sowers, Nelly Hawn, Agnes Stell, Bertha Swiler, Grace Ginder, Lottie Tate, Ida Sowers, Clara Johnson, Verne Hawn, Bertha Bousum, Mattie O'Connor, Katie Swanger, Florence Bowser, Maud Sowers, Beulah Muckle, Effie English, Edna Tate, Frank Sims, Chester Swiler and Andy Brumbaugh. Next followed a recitation by Miss May Allison entitled "Jesus Name." Master Andy Brumbaugh then recited a selection entitled "My First Speech." Considering the youthfulness of this young orator we must say that he did remarkably well, and will, if he perseveres, become an orator of no mean ability. Select reading by Miss Lizzie Brumbaugh. Singing, "In Life's Fair Rosy Morning"; recitation by Miss Nora Hawn; address by Rev. Treverton. The collection was then lifted for the benefit of young men and women who, in spite of poverty, are endeavoring to prepare themselves for Christian work. The exercises were closed by singing and the benediction.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

Edward Joseph Papan and Hortance Josephine Beauban, Robertsdale.

Thomas J. Temple, Petersburg, and Mary Sheasley, Logan township.

Harry M. Hicks and Viola C. L. Caddy, Orbisonia.

Kenney Kephart and Rebecca Markley, Greenwood Furnace.

Harvey C. Snyder and Elsie Norris, Shade Gap.

Wm. J. Rupert, Clay township, and Lilly Jane Chilcoat, Carbon township.

Benjamin F. Fowler and Myrtle Bryan, Petersburg.

Porter S. Brown, Clarion, Pa., and Gertrude H. Hewitt, West township.

George W. Lloyd and Bertha Altman, Alexandria.

T. Franklin Pierce, McKees Rocks, Pa., and Blanche Shaffer, Mount Union.

The following arrived too late for last week's issue:

Jay Calvin Louder and Annie May Kiester, Huntingdon.

Charles Elmer Leister and Lottie Blanche Hess, Huntingdon.

Charles M. Reynolds and Esther M. Shuldtz, Spruce Creek.

Willis P. Musser, Oneida township, and Sarah E. McCool, West township.

T. C. Cowher, Allegheny county, and Sarah E. Baker, Mapleton.

J. E. Dysart and Bertha A. McConahy, Mapleton.

Luther McCall and Melinda F. Fisher, Penn township.

Rev. D. D. Kauffman, Thompsontown, and Bessie M. Harris, Shirleysburg.

Liquor on Memorial Day.

The state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in session recently at Chambersburg, passed a resolution asking the Legislature to pass a law forbidding the sale of liquor on Memorial day.

The Grand Army is entitled to the thanks of every good citizen for this act. Several attempts have been made to pass such a law by our Legislature, but they have always been met by the declaration that the Grand Army men were opposed to it. We never believed this and now we have official evidence that it is not true. The opposition has always come from the liquor interest and the demagogues who were their tools. The Legislature at its next session ought to unhesitatingly pass such a law.

—Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing at Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly raise up. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

We are Still

Doing Business

at the old stand. Our stock is composed of a full line of

General

Merchandise,

and is as complete as can be found in this part of the county. We can furnish you almost anything you may want at

Prices as low as

the Lowest,

consistent with good goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

Facts Gathered by Agents of the Agricultural Department.

COTTON AND WHEAT PROSPECTS.

In Spite of the Dry Weather in the Early Spring the Crops Are a Little Further Advanced Than Usual---There Has Been Some Diminution of the Winter Wheat Area.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The consolidated return of reports of the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture for the month of June shows the State percentage of acreage of cotton, as compared with last year, to be as follows: Virginia, 107; North Carolina, 117; South Carolina, 111; Georgia, 113; Alabama, 112; Mississippi, 114; Louisiana, 109; Texas, 116; Arkansas, 130; Tennessee, 128; Indian Territory, 161; Missouri, 163; Oklahoma, 164.

The general average is 116.2, being 1.3 per cent. increase over the May statement. The average condition of the crop for June 1 was: Virginia, 91; North Carolina, 99; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 98; Florida, 85; Alabama, 103; Mississippi, 104; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 92; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 118; Missouri, 92; general average, 97.2.

In the Atlantic States, in spite of the dry weather in early spring, the crop is a little earlier than usual. Poor stands, on account of drought, are reported from two counties in North Carolina and South Carolina and from seven counties in Georgia. But the plants are in fine condition as respects both cultivation and growth throughout this region. In Florida the crop is late and stands are poor on account of excessive drought. From Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Indian Territory the reports are unusually encouraging. The crop is not only early, but stands are good, the plant free from grass, and outlook promising for all crop. In a few localities, however, there are complaints of damage by cut worms and lice.

In Texas the conditions have been less favorable than in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The cold, damp weather at seeding time not only makes the crops late, but has resulted in infesting many fields in a large area in the southwestern part of the State with all manner of insects that damage the plant. A considerable improvement, however, has been made within the past month. First plantings seem to be doing much better than later ones. In many of the heavy producing counties the stands are good and indicate a close approximation to a full crop.

Acreage of wheat percentages of areas harvested last year have been obtained from a greatly enlarged list of correspondents, inquiries being addressed in particular to 15,000 of the principal millers throughout the country, to whose careful comparison of present acreage with that of previous years many corrections of the preliminary estimate of December last are due. There has been some diminution of winter wheat area, owing to the total failure of the crop in some sections, the ground being plowed for spring wheat or oats. These returns, reduced to acres, give for the principal winter States: California, 3,011,000; Kansas, 2,684,000; Ohio, 2,422 000; Indiana, 2,294,000; Illinois, 1,906 000; Missouri, 1,418.000; Pennsylvania, 239,000; Michigan, 1,202,000; total winter area, 22,794,000. Spring States: Minnesota, 3,200,000; North Dakota, 2,530,000; South Dakota, 2,463,000; Nebraska, 1,824,000; total spring area, 11,825,000.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS MEET.

Senator Gorman Takes Hold and the Silver Men Are Beaten.

The attempt to commit the Democratic party of Maryland to a free silver declaration was defeated by a vote of 87½ to 29½ in the State Convention at Baltimore. Senator Gorman presided as Temporary and Permanent Chairman.

After disposing of the money question, delegates to the National Democratic Convention and Presidential electors were chosen. They will each have half a vote in the convention and are uninstructed.

The money plank as finally adopted was:

"Believing that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of agriculture and trade and the wages of labor should be paid in money that is intrinsically worth in all the markets of the world what it purports to be worth, we demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and, further, that the Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized Nations of the world; and we, therefore, resolutely oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

CONVENTION HALL DEDICATED.

Ten Thousand People Take Part in the Ceremonial at St. Louis.

The magnificent Auditorium at St. Louis, Mo., built for the Republican National Convention, was formally dedicated with enthusiastic ceremonies.

The interior of the building was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and a crowd of over ten thousand persons was in attendance. Speeches were made by Mayor Walbridge, on behalf of the city of St. Louis; President Samuel Kennard, of the Business Men's League, and ex-Governor E. O. Stanard. An elaborate programme of vocal and instrumental music was carried out.

The occasion thoroughly tested the acoustic properties of the Auditorium, and they were pronounced perfect. The hall seats 14,125 persons, and the chairs are so arranged as to give every occupant an unobstructed view of the chairman's desk.

KILLED BY A 15-YEAR-OLD BOY.

The Lad Told Mr. Lindgard He Would Shoot if He Came Nearer and He Did.

Thomas Lindgard, a farmer living near Quay's Crossing, Canada, was shot and instantly killed by a lad of fifteen years named Prentiss, an inmate of the Bernards Home, Toronto. Prentiss was rabbit shooting on Lindgard's farm, and Lindgard ordered him off his property. The boy refusing to obey, Lindgard said if he did not he would put him off by force, and advanced toward Prentiss. The latter raised his gun and said:

"If you come another step I will shoot you dead."

Lindgard continued to advance, when the boy fired, the charge taking effect in Lindgard's neck, killing him almost instantly. Some farmers promptly arrested Prentiss.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

A telegram received at the State Department in Washington from Consul Bartleman at Antigua reported that Leopold Moore, United States Commercial Agent at St. Christopher, West Indies, died a few days ago. Mr. Moore was born in England of American parents. He was a New Yorker.

The State Department announces that Spain has granted a new trial to the Competitor's crew, convicted and sentenced to death by summary court-martial in Havana, Cuba.

The Venezuelan Boundary Commission held a meeting in Washington, at which important information relating to the dispute was received.

The President approved the bill making amendments to the proposed new rules of the road at sea. He also approved the Naval and the Indian appropriation bills. He vetoed the bill providing for the lease of the Fort Omaha military reservation to the State of Nebraska for the use of the State militia.

Mr. Aldrich, Republican contestant from the Ninth Alabama District, was seated by the House.

Senator Wolcott's resolution to investigate the Sherman statue award was defeated.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle gave the text of his statement to the Senate Committee charged with the investigation of the sale of bonds of the United States in the years 1894-95-96.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of R. M. Bartleman, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Malaga, Spain.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore.	28	17	.622	Pittsburg.	23	21	.523
Cleveland	26	16	.619	Brooklyn.	24	22	.522
Philadel.	28	20	.583	Chicago.	24	24	.500
Cincinnati	28	20	.583	New York	20	27	.426
Boston.	25	19	.568	St. Louis.	13	31	.295
W'shing'n	23	20	.535	Louisville	10	35	.227

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached the baccalaureate sermon at Harvard; baccalaureate sermons were also preached at numerous other colleges, including Brown, Rochester, Lehigh, Cornell and Lafayette.

Thomas J. Small, a merchant of Wrightsville, Ark., was burned to death in his store. His store, home and warehouse were burned. Explosion of a lamp caused the fire.

Sheep Palmer, a colored man, was hanged in Jackson, Miss., for the murder in December of Charlie Cordrey and wife, a newly-married couple.

Ex-Governor Alpheus Felch, of Michigan, died in Ann Arbor in that State. He was born at Limerick, Me., in 1806. He was a United States Senator from 1847 to 1853.

Captain T. P. Leathers, the oldest and best known steamboat man in the Mississippi Valley, died in New Orleans, aged eighty. Two weeks before, returning from a reception given in honor of his eightieth birthday, he was run down by a bicyclist and badly cut about the face. Death was the result of his injuries.

The railroad station at Gray Gables, Mass., has been discontinued. The nearest station to President Cleveland's home is now four miles distant.

The Sinking Fund Trustees of Cincinnati, Ohio, accepted a bid of $19,000,000 for the sale of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. The successful bidders represent the present lessees of the road.

Returns from the Fifth Congress District, Louisiana, where an election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Charles A. Boatner (Dem.) by the House, indicated the re-election of Boatner.

Indictments have been found against ex-City Treasurer F. F. Michellon, of Camden, N. J., who is alleged to be short in his accounts $10,700. Bail was fixed at $5000.

At Chillicothe, Ohio, Thomas White fatally shot his sweetheart, Bertha McKelvey, and then killed himself. White had grown insanely jealous of the girl.

The steamship Bermuda left Philadelphia with another expedition for the Cuban insurgents.

Harry Buell jumped into the hopper of a stone-crusher in Brooklyn and was ground to death between the rollers.

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned sine die.

A cyclone swept over a portion of Cocke County, Tennessee, and laid waste a tract of land three-quarters of a mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide. It carried trees, fences, telephone poles and everything in its track.

The United States battleship Massachusetts was placed in commission at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Unscrupulous speculators circulated false reports in Wall street in the vain hope of causing a panic. Wall street, at the same time, was duped by a rumor that a warlike message on Cuba was to be issued by the President, and in two hours bears gathered in about $500.000.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson have made the formal announcement in New York City of the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of the millionaire.

By premature explosion of 180 cans of dynamite at Lilly, Penn., Michael Scawnesk was killed and five fellow workmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad were probably fatally injured.

Captain John G. Bourke, of the Third Cavalry, United States Army, a well-known Indian fighter and frontier soldier, died in Philadelphia, Penn., at the Polyclinic Hospital, where he had been under treatment for several weeks for an abdominal trouble. He was about fifty years of age.

Dwight Steere, a life convict for murder, and William Johnson, who had served eight terms for various crimes, secured a key and escaped from the State prison at Wethersfield, Conn.

Two children, eight and eleven years old respectively, of Mail Clerk J. E. Jones, of North Vernon, Ind., were drowned in the water works at that place.

Foreign Notes.

Two bridges and an aqueduct at Havana, Cuba, were blown up by dynamite and the city was panic-stricken.

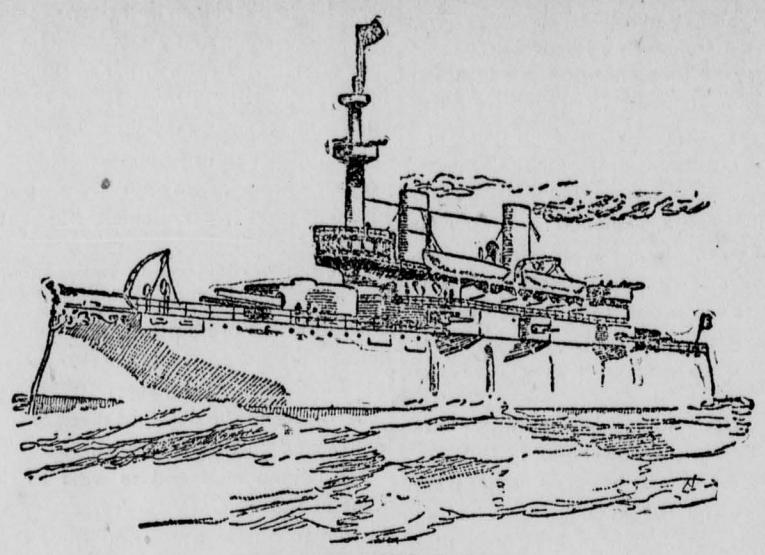
A dispatch from Massowah, Africa, announces that General Baratieri, the Italian leader who was defeated by the Abyssinians, has been found not guilty of the charges preferred against him.

The notice paper of the British House of Commons contains an intimation made by the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, of the intention of the Government to ask Parliament for a grant of $15,000,000 for the purpose of constructing the Uganda Railway.

Advices from Puerto Principe, Cuba, state that the insurgent General Gomez, becoming incensed at the conduct of some subordinate insurgent leaders for levying and collecting taxes and exporting cattle, and pocketing the proceeds, has ordered them court-martialed. Two of the culprits were summarily sentenced to death and shot. Several others were degraded.

OUR NAVY'S GREATEST FIGHTER.

The United States Battleship Indiana, Now Lying in the Harbor of New York, and Awaiting Further Orders From the Navy Department.



THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

This is the greatest fighter of the new navy so far completed. She arrived at the Port of New York from Hampton Roads a few days since. She has been in commission about five months.

TO PLAN THE NEW CITY.

Governor Morton Names the Greater New York Commission.

MEN CHOSEN FOR THE WORK.

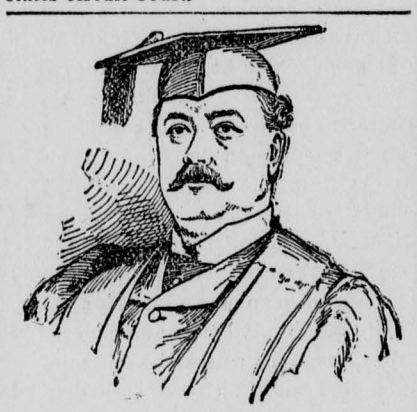
Complete Commission Stands Politically: Republicans, 11; Democrats, 4---All Interests Are Protected---Seth Low, General Tracy, John F. Dillon and Comptroller Fitch Named for New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—Governor Morton yesterday named the nine Commissioners who, with the six designated by law, will draft a charter for Greater New York. They are:

Seth Low, President of Columbia College and formerly Mayor of Brooklyn.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, once Judge of the Court of Appeals and Secretary of the Navy during President Harrison's administration.

John F. Dillon, former Judge of the United States Circuit Court.



SETH LOW.

(He heads the list of Greater City Commissioners.)

Ashbel P. Fitch, lawyer, Comptroller of the City of New York and formerly a member of Congress.

General Stewart L. Woodford, lawyer and once Lieutenant-Governor.

Silas B. Dutcher, banker, former State Superintendent of Public Works.

William C. De Witt, lawyer, formerly Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn.

George M. Pinney, Jr., District Attorney of Richmond County.

Garrett J. Garretson, County Judge of Queens County.

ganization. Mayors Strong and Wurster and Mr. Low are considered as anti-organization Republicans. The appointment of Mr. Low is said to have been made without the approval of the organization. There is no Tammany man on the Commission. Mr. Fitch is not a member of the Tammany Hall organization.

Nine of the Commissioners are lawyers. Messrs. Green, Fitch and De Witt, by their experience in municipal office, and Mr.

ANDREW H. GREEN.

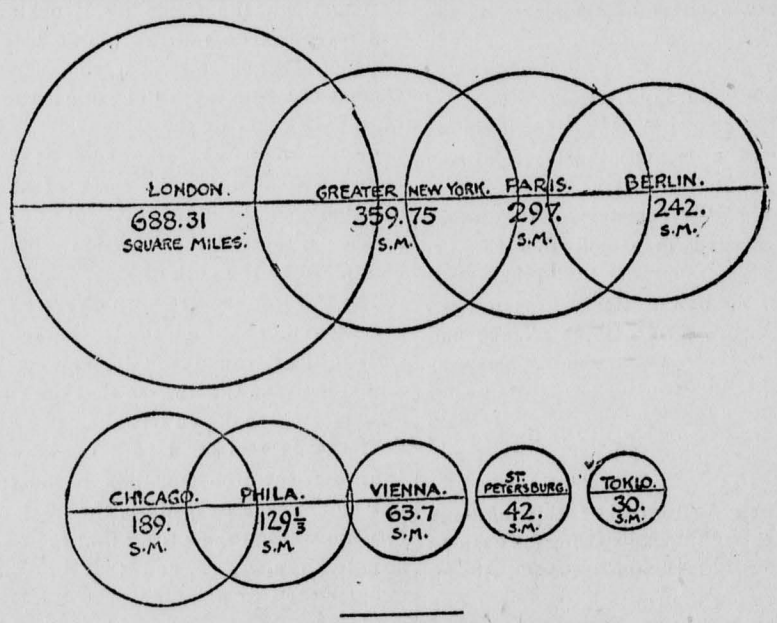
(Originator of the project and President of the old Commission.)

Green by his long and thorough study of the problems of consolidation, are considered peculiarly fitted to assist in making a charter for the new city. Ex-Judge Dillon is a recognized authority and a writer of text books on municipal law, while General Tracy is a leader at the bar. The youngest member of the Commission is District Attorney George M. Pinney, Jr., of St. George's, Richmond County. Mr. Pinney came from San Francisco nine or ten years ago, and studied law with Evarts, Choate & Beaman. Notwithstanding the legal leaning of the Commissioners, counsel—probably two or three—will be appointed to assist in the preparation of the charter.

All of the gentlemen appointed by the Governor have been ardent advocates of consolidation, although Mr. Low was opposed to the present law, as he thought consolidation ought not to be effected until a charter was prepared. Mr. Low and General Tracy, who are credited to New York City by the Governor, have always been looked on as Brooklyn men.

Duties of the Commission.

Under the terms of the Greater New York act, this Commission must prepare a charter for the greater city, and submit it to the Legislature by February 1, 1897, and shall cease to exist on March 1 of the same year. The Commission has power to make complete investigation of the municipal corporations to be consolidated; to subpœna and swear witnesses; to examine public records and documents of these municipalities, and to make any inquiry which they may deem necessary to the framing of a charter for the greater city. The Commission may employ counsel and other persons that they may deem necessary for the prosecution of the work. The charter which the Commission is charged with framing must be one of uniformity, drawn upon the principle of uniform taxation for the entire consolidated territory. The expenses of the Commission are limited to $25,000, which shall be raised by the cities of New York and Brooklyn.



COMPARATIVE AREA OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The first four represent New York and the next three Brooklyn. Richmond and Queens Counties each have one representative. The six members named in the Greater New York law are:

Andrew H. Green, President of the old Greater New York Commission, formerly Comptroller of the city of New York.

Campbell W. Adams, State Engineer.

Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney-General of the State.

William L. Strong, Mayor of New York.

Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor of Brooklyn.

Patrick J. Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City.

There are four Democrats on the Commission. They are Mayor Gleason, Mr. Green, Comptroller Fitch and Mr. De Witt. Of the eleven Republicans District Attorney Pinney, of Richmond County; County Judge Garretson, of Queens; State Engineer Adams and Attorney-General Hancock are organization men, and General Tracy, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Dutcher and General Woodford are counted as friendly to the or-

Swept by a Tornado.

A small manufacturing town of Wyeth City, Ala., was mowed down like grass by a tornado. Thirteen houses were razed, many barns and outbuildings swept away, trees uprooted and fences and other obstructions lifted into the air and set down hundreds of yards away. Perhaps eighty persons resided in the track of the storm, but by a miracle only two were killed outright, and these were struck by lightning.

CYCLING NOTES.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has ordered a bicycle of an English firm.

Paterson, N. J., boasts of a woman eighty-three years old who rides a wheel.

The Philadelphia Record says, bicycles that sell for $100 cost less than $25 to make.

In proportion to population, Denmark has more cyclists than any country in the world.

An inscription has been put on the Matterhorn, "Notice! This hill is dangerous for bicyclers."

One of the latest industrial developments of the bicycle is its use by newsboys. The London boy uses it.

A cycle cleaning brigade is proposed for London—boys to be stationed at street corners like bootblacks.

It is estimated that 2500 wheels will be sold in the City of Mexico this season. The prevailing price is $200 each.

Some London fellow has invented a bicycle with pneumatic springs, which does away with the troublesome pneumatic tire.

A wheelman in Bedfordshire, England, had his bicycle wrecked by a stroke of lightning, as he was riding it. He was unharmed.

The rabbi of a fashionable New York synagogue declares that the bicycle has alienated the devotions of at least 200 members of his congregation.

Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge has opened 622 miles of towpath along the line of the New York State canals for bicycle purposes.

German cycle soldiers have been accorded permission to omit the regular salute when meeting an officer. They must, however, "maintain a rigid attitude" and slacken speed.

The demand for improved bicycle saddles is responsible for a number of freaks from inventors, but it is worthy of note that the best saddles to-day are those produced in this country.

To determine the gear of your bicycle multiply the number of teeth on the front sprocket by the diameter of the rear wheel and divide the result by the number of teeth on the rear sprocket.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey will take charge of the annual State meet of the New Jersey Division, L. A. W., to be held at Clifton during August. The races will include tandem and triplet contests.

Of all the public schools in Germany it was the gymnasium in Nau-Ruppin which first has made it obligatory upon all its pupils to learn to ride the bicycle. Three lessons a week are given on wheels purchased from school funds.

Wheelmen spending the summer at the seashore cannot take too much care to protect their wheels from the sea breeze, which will soon ruin the nickel-plated parts. A good plan is to dry the wheel after using and cover with a blanket.

Fred Patee, of Peoria, Ill., will give $5000 in prizes for a contest to be known as the "cinder path road race." The proceeds will be devoted toward the construction of a cycle path between Chicago and Peoria. The path will cost $200 per mile, or $40,000 in all.

The Wheel Club, of London, has just organized with a membership of 2000 men and women. It has taken a lease of a spacious house and grounds in South Kensington. There are conservatories, cycle houses, stabling for five horses, a convenient riding school and a cycling track overshadowed by lime and chestnut trees, which will afford a pleasant shelter from the sun in summer, and six instructors are engaged to teach novices.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Brooklyn was shut out three times during the first week in June.

Donovan, of the Pittsburg team, is apparently out for a stolen base record this year.

It is freely predicted that this will be Cleveland's last season in the National League.

In the matter of slow delivery Cuppy, of Cleveland, is one of the most exasperating pitchers in the League.

Hoy is putting up such a good game in the Cincinnati outfield that the cranks are no longer calling for Holliday to replace him.

King, who had both legs broken at Pawtucket, R. I., last season while playing second base for the Augustas, will be a cripple for life.

McMahon, of Baltimore, says Mercer, of Washington, is the best all-around pitcher in the major League—for his batting, base running, fielding and twirling.

The Cleveland Club found that experimenting with young blood is a good way to lose ground in the race, and it is now working the old reliable players of last season.

Van Haltren, of the New Yorks, is putting up as fine a game in centre field as any one in the League. His hitting is excellent and his running catches are heartily applauded.

Beckley, of Pittsburg, has discovered a new way to win games. In the first Washington game he was leading off second, when the ball was thrown to Joyce, who dropped it. Beckley picked up the ball, threw it to centre field and ran to third.

German, Washington's new pitcher, does not seem to look at the plate. He will watch first base and toss the ball to the batter, turning his head apparently after the ball has left his hand. He keeps the runners hugging first in great shape.

The great pitchers of last season were Hoffer, Breitenstein, Hawley, Nichols, Young, Cuppy, Rusie, Griffith, Kennedy, Dwyer. This season, up to date, the best work has been done by Nichols, Pond, Clarke, Mercer, Rhines, Dwyer, Griffith, Hoffer and Taylor.

The Brooklyns have of late been disappointing. They started in by defeating Baltimore and Philadelphia four out of six games, and were headed for the top with a reconstructed outfield, but their poor pitching and weak hitting has sent them down before the Western clubs quite regularly.

W. B. Fuller, more familiarly known in New York as "Shorty," was given his ten days' notice of release. The New York Club is "long" on short stops, and when Stafford recovers Fuller would be a surplus. He was immediately claimed by St. Louis. Fuller is one of the best fielding shortstops in the country, but a weak batsman.

Yale played at Princeton, with the result that the team was shut out by Princeton. The latter team made six hits off Greenway, and Wilson, for Princeton, was hit safely but three times. It was in great measure a pitchers' battle, Wilson striking out eight men and Greenway twelve. Princeton showed more agility on the bases, having a total of seven stolen bases, against two for Yale.

It is highly probable that both Brooklyn games will be protested by Louisville. Many telegrams have been received by the management from Brooklynites, who say that the decisions of Weidman were simply rank. According to one Brooklyn spectator, the Louisvilles, with anything like fair umpires, would have won both games. President Stuckey will ask President Young to take some action in the matter.

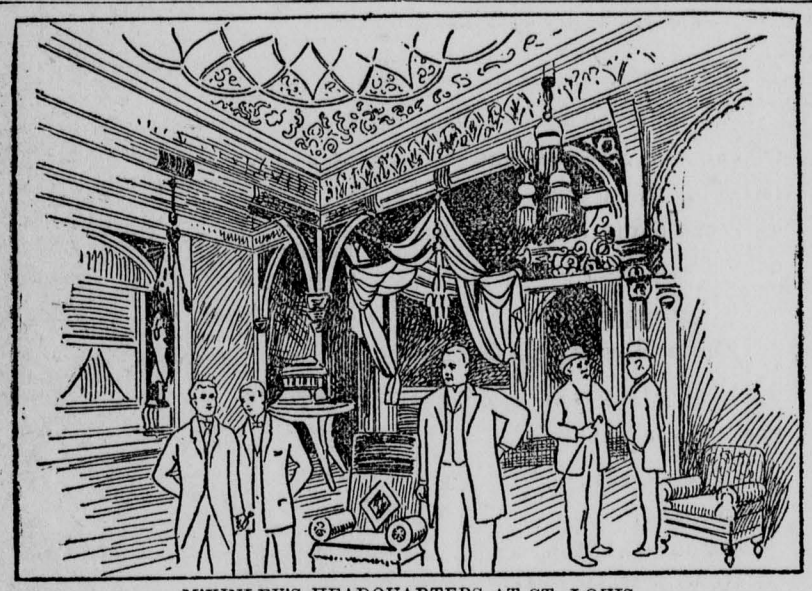
CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

First Half of the Fifty-Fourth Session Ended Tamely.

A QUORUM IN NEITHER BRANCH.

The Senate Closed Amid the Customary Scenes---Little Done on the Closing Day ---Speaker Reed Received the Thanks of the House for His Impartiality as Presiding Officer.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress came to a close at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The end was peaceful and uneventful. There was a large crowd of visitors in the galleries of the Senate and the House, but the boisterous scenes that usually mark the last day of a session were absent, and to the spectators



M'KINLEY'S HEADQUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

the monotony of the occasion must have been disappointing. From the day when Congress assembled last December until it adjourned was a period of 192 days, of which twenty-seven were Sundays and four legal holidays, leaving 161 working days, and one or both branches of Congress sat on 153 days. That is a record which has probably never been equalled by any Congress since the foundation of the Government. The practical work of the session closed when all the appropriation bills were finally disposed of Wednesday night. Barring a moment just before adjournment, when there was some scrambling in the House to secure action upon a few private pension bills, and an interesting tilt between Messrs. Bailey, of Texas, and Marsh, of Illinois, the two Houses were practically in a state of recess from the time they convened on the final morning until the gavels fell. There was far less than a quorum present in either House, there having been a large exodus of Senators and Representatives from the city.

LAST DAY OF THE SENATE.

Vice-President Stevenson Delivers a Farewell Address.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In the Senate there was a complete absence of the confusion and activity usually incident to the adjournment of Congress. The galleries were sparsely filled, and there were not twenty Senators in their seats. The proceedings in this branch of Congress were of the most routine character. Complimentary resolutions to Vice-President Stevenson and to President pro tem. Senator Frye were adopted. Promptly at 4 o'clock the Vice-President arose and delivered the following valedictory: "Senators: I am deeply touched by the resolutions personal to myself adopted by the Senate. It has been my endeavor impartially to execute the rules prescribed for the guidance of this body. For the aid you have so generously given me in the discharge of the duties that pertain to this office as well as for the courtesy uniformly shown me I am profoundly grateful. And now, wishing each of you a safe return to homes and constituents, it only remains for me to declare the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned without day." Then, with a tap of the gavel, the Senate stood adjourned.

SPEAKER REED THANKED.

Incidents Attending Adjournment Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In the House, during the day of adjournment, there were few of the leading members in attendance, nearly all of the notables having gone to St. Louis or to their summer homes. During the closing hour Speaker Reed humored a number of new members who desired to make a record by allowing them to pass a few pension bills which could not possibly reach the Senate and the President in time to be enacted into laws. Then Mr. Turner, the second Democratic member of the Committee on Ways and Means, acting for the minority in the absence of ex-Speaker Crisp, offered a resolution thanking Speaker Reed for the "ability, faithfulness and strict impartiality" with which he had discharged the duties of his difficult position, and at the suggestion of Mr. Dockery and other Democrats, there was a rising vote that the expression of heartiness back of the resolution might thereby be emphasized. The presentation of the resolution was greeted with a round applause, and was unanimously adopted by a standing vote. Speaker Reed then made the usual last speech. His remarks were brief. He congratulated the Republican majority upon the loyal and consistent support they gave him during the session, and thanked all the members for the uniform courtesies they had shown him. At the fall of the gavel there was a great outburst of applause on the floors and in the galleries.

The President Kept Busy.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Cleveland was a busy man on the final day of Congress considering and signing bills rushed to the White House from both Houses of Congress. His Cabinet officers were with him to give advice on measures connected with their several departments, and Private Secretary Thurber was also called into the hasty consultations necessary in each case. A number of bills were not signed, and therefore failed to become laws.

THE CONVENTION HALL.

Arrangements for Seating Delegates, Alternates and Spectators.

Sergeant-at-Arms Byrnes and several of his assistants decided upon the following arrangements of the delegates to the Republican National Convention in the St. Louis Convention Hall: The delegates and alternates, in number of 924 each, were assigned seats on the main floor, the delegates in the centre, with spaces for the alternates on each side. The delegations were seated in three rows facing the speaker's stand. The North Carolina, North Dakota and Alabama delegations were assigned seats in front of the speaker's platform. New York came second in the centre row, and Missouri almost exactly in the centre of the floor. The delegations were arranged in the alphabetical order of the various States, beginning with Alabama on the northwest side of the floor and running back to Kansas. Then running from back to front of the middle row, from Kentucy to North Carolina, and from front to back on the remaining row, ending with Wyoming. Kansas, Kentucky and Wyoming were the furthest removed from the speaker's stand. In round numbers there are 11,000 seats for the spectators. They were assigned places on all four sides in two continuous galleries, each consisting of eighteen tiers, and every seat commanding a view of every part of the building. Every seat was numbered and tickets were printed on a basis of fifteen sessions, three sessions for each of the five days of the Convention being the estimate.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS FOR GOLD

The Minneapolis and Duluth Delegates Voted for Silver.

The Democrats of Minneapolis, in State Convention at St. Paul, declared emphatically for gold. The Committee on Resolutions made two reports, one declaring for gold and the other for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, the latter being the minority report. The 112 delegates from Minneapolis and the 36 from Duluth voted solidly for silver, but in spite of this the gold men won by a vote of 440 to 322.

The platform indorsed the Administration of Grover Cleveland, reiterated the party's position on the tariff and thus declared on the money question:

"We are unqualifiedly in favor of the present gold standard of value. We favor the use of both gold and silver as money, and believe our Government should coin and keep in circulation as a part of the circulating medium as large an amount of silver as can be employed without destroying or threatening to destroy the existing parity of value between the unit in gold and the unit in silver. We oppose the free coinage of silver by our Government at the ratio of 16 to 1 without co-operation on the part of other commercial Nations of the world."

BOERS EXACT HEAVY RANSOM.

Reform Prisoners at Pretoria Must Pay $125,000 Each for Freedom.

Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, made an announcement in London confirming the report from Pretoria that the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee—John Hays Hammond, George Farrar, Lionel Phillips and Colonel Francis Rhodes—had been set at liberty by the Transvaal Executive Council, upon their payment of a fine of $125,000 each, in default of which they would be subjected to banishment from the Transvaal for a period of fifteen years. The Transvaal Government also stipulated, he added, that the men thus released should conform to the conditions required of the other members of the Reform Committee, who were lately released, that they should not in future interfere in any political movement in the South African Republic.

The State Department at Washington was advised of the release of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, and the other leaders in the reform movement in the Transvaal on the payment of a fine of $125,000 each. Banishment is not included in the sentence.

Shot Dead by His Sister.

Sophie Kelner, eight years old, whose parents live in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, shot and instantly killed her six-year-old brother, John, with a Flobert rifle. His sister saw the rifle in a corner of the room and playfully took it up and, going to an open window, laid it on the sill and pointed it at her brother. Mrs. Kelner was in another room dusting. She heard a shot and ran into the kitchen, where she found the girl at the window spellbound. In the yard lay the body of the boy. He was shot in the back under the heart and death was instantaneous.

Valuable Horses Burned.

The American Horse Exchange, occupying almost an entire block in New York City, was totally destroyed by fire. Many horses were rescued, but 150 animals, many of them very valuable, were lost. The value of the horses destroyed was variously estimated at between $70,000 and $80,000. The loss on the building is estimated at $100,000, fully insured. About $40,000 worth of carriages and harness stored on the ground floor was totally destroyed.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

Three persons were burned to death by a fire that occurred at Whiting, Ind. The dead are: Mrs. Annie Homan, twenty-eight years old; Miss Mamie Homan and John C. Homan. The fire originated in the saloon of John Pulasky, and destroyed the saloon and two adjoining houses.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 21.

Lesson Text: "The Risen Lord," Luke xxiv., 36-53—Golden Text: Luke xxiv., 34 —Commentary.

36. "Peace be unto you." Thus spake Jesus as He stood in the midst of the disciples as they were gathered together in Jerusalem on that first evening after the resurrection. He appeared first to Mary Magdalene, then to the other women, then to Simon and to the two who walked to Emmaus and now to the disciples with these comforting words. They might possibly think of His words the night before the crucifixion, "Peace I leave with you; My peace I give unto you" (John xiv., 27). "He is our peace," and a mind staid on Him has perfect peace (Eph. ii., 14; Isa. xxvi., 3).

37, 38. "Why are ye troubled, and why do thoughts arise in your hearts?" They were frightened when they saw Him, and He asks, "Why?" for if they had believed His own words, or if they had believed the women who had seen Him that day, they might have shouted for joy, saying: "Here He is! Here is our Lord!" Why are we troubled when He says, "Let not your heart be troubled," and "See that ye be not troubled?" (John xiv., 1, 27; Math. xxiv., 6). Why do thoughts arise when His thoughts to us are all thoughts of peace? (Jer. xxix., 11).

39. "It is I myself." "Jesus Himself" (verses 15, 36). "This same Jesus" (Acts i., 11). "The Lord Himself" (I Thess. iv., 16). "His own self" (I Pet. ii., 24). How can we think of death, or some great event, or even the Holy Spirit, as being the same as "the Lord Himself?" What the difference was between the body of flesh and blood in which He died and this body of flesh and bones in which He now was we shall know some day when our bodies have become like His (Phil. iii., 21). We are sure that His resurrection body was material and tangible, and in it He could walk and eat. Ours shall be like His.

40-43. "He showed them His hands and His feet." And there they would see the prints of the nails, evidence that He was the same Jesus who had been crucified and that this was the same body that Joseph and Nicodemus had carefully laid in the tomb. It is not likely that the resurrection body will need to eat, but we will in that, as in other matters, be able to "Do as occasion serve us" to the glory of God.

44. "All things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms, concerning Me." On the way to Emmaus He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself (verse 27). May we remember that all the Scriptures concern Him, and that all things must be fulfilled. If one should ask in what manner the unfulfilled parts are to be fulfilled, let the answer be, exactly after the fashion of the words already fulfilled.

45. "Then opened He their understandings that they might understand the Scriptures." Inasmuch as He is still the very same Lord Jesus, why not trust Him to open our understandings to understand the Scriptures; ask Him to read the book with us, and by His Spirit instruct us? When we count upon Him, He will not disappoint us, for He has given us His Spirit to guide us into all truth, and who teacheth like Him (John xiv., 26; xvi., 13; Job xxxvi., 22).

46. "Thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day." Every detail of His sufferings and resurrection, as recorded so fully in Ps. xxii.; Isa. liii.; Ps. xvi., and elsewhere, was fulfilled to the letter. When we stand upon what is written, as it is written, we are on safe ground, but the least adding to, or taking from, or altering or weakening or handling deceitfully is all forbidden.

47. "And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all Nations, beginning at Jerusalem." This is why He suffered and died and rose again that He might obtain eternal redemption for all who will accept Him. Up to the time of His death the preaching was limited, with rare exceptions, to Israel, but after His resurrection the command is to all Nations in all the world and to every creature. The message now is that through this Man is preached the forgiveness of sins, and by Him all that believe are justified from all things (Acts xiii.; xxxiii., 39; x., 43).

48. "And ye are witnesses of these things." A witness is one who is sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and he must tell only what he knows to be so, not what he thinks or supposes or imagines. In Isa. xliii., 10, 12 we read, "Ye are My witnesses, saith the Lord, that I am God." They had heard His voice, had seen His works and were qualified to bear witness that He was the only true God. The Lord Jesus, by His life and words and works, bore witness to the Father, and now we, by our lives and words and works, are to bear witness unto Him that He has served us, and that He keeps us, and that He will do the same for all who believe on Him.

49. "And behold I send the promise of My Father upon you, but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high." They had received the Spirit, they had been with the greatest of teachers for over two years, perhaps for three years, but they needed a special enducement of the Spirit for service. Therefore He said, "Ye shall receive the power of the Holy Spirit coming upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto Me" (Acts i., 8, margin).

50, 51. "While He blessed them He was parted from them and carried up into heaven." So Enoch and Elijah were taken up, body and soul, and so all the saints will be taken at His coming. When He came as a babe to Bethlehem, He brought blessing to the shepherds, to whom the angels told the glad tidings, and now, as He leaves the earth, it is with blessing upon His disciples. Wherever He went He brought blessing. He Himself is the sum and substance of all blessing. Therefore we may well sing, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in the heavenliness in Christ" (Eph. i., 3.)

52, 53. "Continually in the temple, praising and blessing God." They returned to Jerusalem with great joy. How could they when they actually saw Him leave them and ascend into heaven, remembering that when He died they were filled with such sadness? The secret of their joy is found in the message of the angels whom He sent back to say, "This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven" (Acts i., 11). Therefore they gladly witnessed unto a risen Christ and joyfully waited for His return.—Lesson Helper.

A Statue of President Krueger.

A statue to President Krueger will soon be erected in Pretoria. It will be forty feet high, and will represent the Boer statesman in the quaint garb, tall hat included, which he affects on Sundays and special occasions. The statue, which will be of bronze, will be mounted on a pedestal and column of granite, and at each corner of the pedestal there will be a figure representing a Transvaal burgher in the attitude of defense.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

24

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	22,865
Condensed milk, gals.....	185
Cream, gals.....	799

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....	$ 15	@	15½
Firsts.....	14	@	14½
Thirds to seconds.....	11½	@	13
State—Fancy.....	—	@	15
Welsh tubs—Fancy.....	—	@	14½
Western Im. Creamery.....	10	@	12
Western Dairy.....	9	@	11½
Factory, firsts.....	—	@	10
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	6¼	@	6¾
Full cream, good to prime..	5½	@	5¾
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair.....	2	@	3
Part skims, choice.....	—	@	5
Full skims.....	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	12½	@	13
Jersey—Fancy.....	13½	@	14
Western—Prime to choice....	—	@	12
Southern—Best.....	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 20
Medium, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 00
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 00
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	1 05	@	1 10
White kidney, 1895, choice.	1 30	@	1 35
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	1 20	@	1 25
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	1 80	@	1 85
Green peas, bbls.....	75	@	77½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Blackberries, N. C., ₱ qt.....	7	@	14
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket...	—	@	—
State, ₱ basket.....	—	@	—
Peaches, Fla., ₱ carrier.....	1 00	@	3 50
Watermelons, ₱ 100.....	18 00	@	40 00
Muskmelons, Fla., ₱ bushel.	1 00	@	2 00
Gooseberries, green, ₱ qt....	5	@	6
Cherries, ₱ lb.....	6	@	12
Strawberries, Jersey, ₱ qt..	4	@	10
Huckleberries, N. C., ₱ qt..	8	@	12
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	—	@	8
1895, common to fair.....	3½	@	5½
Pacific Coast, choice.....	—	@	7
Common to prime.....	3½	@	6
Old odds, 1893.....	1½	@	2½
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	—	@	1 00
Clover mixed.....	72½	@	75
Straw—Long rye.....	1 00	@	1 15
Oat.....	55	@	65
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Southern, ₱ bbl....	2 25	@	3 50
Old, ₱ sack.....	50	@	1 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	—
Cabbage, ₱ crate.....	60	@	1 25
Onions, N. O., ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
** Bermuda, ₱ crate.....	95	@	1 00
Squash, Marrow, ₱ crate.....	75	@	1 50
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	25	@	1 50
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches.....	1 00	@	2 50
Turnips, white, ₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 50
Watercress, ₱ 100 bunches ..	1 50	@	2 00
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches.....	1 00	@	1 50
Lettuce, ₱ bbl.....	50	@	1 50
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier.....	1 00	@	2 00
Green peas, ₱ basket.....	1 00	@	1 25
String beans, ₱ basket.....	50	@	75
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches.....	1 00	@	4 00
Kale, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	1 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl.....	50	@	1 00
Asparagus, ₱ doz bunches..	75	@	1 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches.....	50	@	75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@	6 00
Cucumbers, ₱ crate.....	75	@	1 25
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	—	@	8½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb.....	14	@	16
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	4½	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	8	@	8½
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	60	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair.....	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	20	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	8	@	10
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb.....	20	@	22
Western, light weight.....	14	@	16
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	8	@	9
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb.....	—	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb.....	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 25	@	2 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents.....	4 30	@	4 55
Spring Patents.....	3 65	@	3 95
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	73⅝
July.....	—	@	65⅛
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	33⅛
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	24¾
Ungraded White.....	24	@	28
Rye—No. 2, Western.....	41½	@	42
Barley—Feeding.....	35½	@	36
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	3 50	@	4 00
Clover.....	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam.....	4.00c	@	4.05c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6	@	7
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	5	@	7½
Country dressed.....	4½	@	6¼
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	2 25	@	3 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 25	@	6 12½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 60	@	4 00
Dressed.....	4½	@	6

WOMAN HANGED IN ENGLAND.

End of the Notorious Slayer of Infants in Newgate Prison.

Mrs. Annie Dyer, the baby farmer of Reading, England, who was arrested with her son-in-law, Arthur E. Palmer, on April 9, on the charge of murdering a number of infants intrusted to her care, was hanged in Newgate Prison, London.

Mrs. Dyer was one of the most extraordinary criminals of the age. A conservative estimate places the number of children strangled or drowned by her at forty, but others place it as high as 100. She and her son-in-law had a great reputation for piety in Reading, where they lived, although she had been arrested upon four previous occasions. She was in the habit of inserting advertisements in the newspapers offering to adopt a child for a certain sum of money, and answers were received in large numbers from persons in nearly all classes of society. In all cases she insisted upon being paid down a lump sum varying from $50 to $500, and she also made considerable money by pawning or selling the wardrobes with which nearly all the infants were furnished. Late in April Mrs. Dyer made a written confession, admitting the murders of which she was accused, and it was proposed to introduce the plea of insanity in her defence. She was examined later by a physician employed by the Home Office and was declared sane. On May 21 she was indicted for murder and on the following day was sentenced to death. While in prison she made several attempts to commit suicide.

Atlanta's First Class Postoffice.

Atlanta, Ga., is entitled by reason of population to rank as a first class postoffice on Postmaster-General Wilson's books and to receive $50,000 per annum more than she now receives for postoffice expenses.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Microscopists say that the strongest microscopes do not, probably, reveal the lowest stages of animal life.

Professor Vaughan claims to have invented a telephone by which conversations can be carried on between New York and London.

An examination of the eyes of white and colored children in the Washington schools show that the latter are much less liable to shortsightedness and astigmatism.

Mme. Audriffred of Paris, has given the Paris Academy of Medicine $160,000 the annual income of which is to be paid to the man who discovers a remedy for consumption.

An eminent scientist sugges ts tha the twinkling of the fixed stars may actually be caused by the flaming of the tremendous conflagrations possibly taking place on these far-away and distant suns.

A new thirteen-inch gun, tested by our navy department at a distance of 4,000 yards, sent a projectile weighing 1,100 pounds through a sheet of steel fifteen inches thick and twelve feet into the earth beyond.

An evidence of the striking uniformity of size among the Japanese is found in the fact that recent measurements taken of an infantry regiment show no variation exceeding two inches in height or twenty pounds in weight.

Probably the largest casting ever made in the country was turned out recently at a foundry in Pittsfield, Mass. It was a plate for the Berkshire glass works, weighing 9,000 pounds, was fourteen feet long and forty-four inches wide and five inches thick.

Lieutenant Peary has been granted six month's leave of absence, with permission to leave the country, and it is said that he is going to Greenland after a meteorite which he discovered when last there, and which is said to be the biggest thing of the sort on record.

One of the most remarkable pieces of mechanism in the world is possessed by Johns Hopkins University. It is a ruling machine used to make "gratings" for spectroscopes, and it can rule on speculum metal with a diamond point 15,000, 40,000 or 125,000 lines to the inch.

A warning to mariners who rely on the popular theory that icebergs chill air and sea perceptibly for a considerable distance all around has been given by captain Macmillan, of the ship Dunhops. Careful thermometric observations at regular intervals showed no change in air or water on approaching ice from windward, the temperatures being the same at a cable's length as at several miles' distance. On passing to leeward of a berg a fall of a few degrees was generally observed in the air.

Beneath His Dignity.

The church wardens of an English village had placed an organ in their little church, and in the delight of their hearts they told the archdeacon what they had done at his next visitation. He fell in with their enthusiam, and advised them to have a grand opening, at which Dr. C——— a well known physician, should be present.

The advice was eagerly taken. Placards were posted, and the service was advertised in the local papers. The all important day arrived, and with it Dr. C———, who was at once shown up into the singing-loft, where stood the instrument in a case brilliant with gilded pipes, known to the profession as "dummies."

"But where is the keyboard?" inquired the great man, who had already been somewhat disconcerted at the size of the organ.

"Oh, said the church warden, "we turn un round wi' that there," pointing to the handle.

The amazement and indignation of Dr. C——— were beyond words. He had been invited to open a hand-organ.

It Is a Disease.

Mr. Banks.—I see that it has been discovered that paper money carries the germs of disease.

Mrs. Banks—Ah! then that is the reason so many bank cashiers go to Canada for their health.—Puck.

Native Smal Fruits.

Pittsburg Times.

Nature was in the happiest frame of mind when she endowed Pennsylvania with the gifts possessed by the most wonderful of all the States of the Union, for everything was given with a lavish hand. Our mineral resources surpass those of any other State. The forests of magnificent timber take second place to no trees of the globe. Pennsylvania pine, hemlock and hardwood lumber was of the first standard of excellence in its day. The farm lands are of the highest degree of fertility and endurance. The hills and valleys abound with the purest and freshest water on the continent. The climate is genial and healthful. But what is the most delightful, perhaps, at the season of the year now approaching is the growth of the field and forest. Pennsylvania has a wide range of natural fruits and berries, nearly everything of the kind native to the temperate zone being found within her limits. excepting, of course, those that are not hardy enough to withstand frost.

The strawberry, the first of the early gifts to come from Nature's treasure house, grows wild on the mountains and highlands, the flavor surpassing that of the cultivated berries from any garden in the universe. The little wild strawberry is the prince among the family, and no matter how beautiful the big Sharpless, Lady Thompson and Parker Eagle may look, they lack the delicate taste of the wild native that the children find in the tall grass of the meadows, or on the abandoned lots of the old clearings. The Keystone State does not depend on wild strawberries, however.

Cherries are already offered on the fruit stands—cherries that have ripened on Allegheny county trees. Of that variety of fruit Pennsylvania is up to any section of the country within a thousand miles, for the cherry is also a native to the State. The native strawberry is, nevertheless the forest cherries, at least gauged by the liberal palate of boyhood, are fit enough for any eating. Of stone fruits, the wild plum is more to be commended than the cherry, for the plum is a joy among good things when it is found fully ripened in the shady seclusion of the creek bottoms, where it comes to perfection. A great many new and handsome varieties of plums have been introduced into the State, and as a plum growing country Pennsylvani can show specimens that compare with anything made in the big Republic. Yet, the wild plum, like the wild strawberry, when allowed to develop and ripen on the tree, surpasses the cultivated variety in real excellence without an effort.

The same may be said of the wild raspberry, which grows in profusion in many of the upland sections of the State. So many of the cultivated fruits are raised to sell, and for that purpose are made to appeal to the eye. The domesticated raspberries are fair to look upon, but for a satisfying fruit to eat the wild berries picked from the vigorous growing bush in some of the nooks in the foot hills of the State rival the wild strawberry in delicacy. The wild blackberry, especially those found in the cool shade, where they are forced by the damp soil, and allowed to ripen without too much contact with sun, are phenomenally sweet and pleasing to the tongue.

High in the mountains, affording employment to a great many persons in their season, huckleberries grow. Thousands of acres ripen in the barrens, and thousands of tons of the finest of the fruit is wasted, just as happens with the great luscious blackberries, and the more delicate, but nearly equally abundant, raspberries, that grow far from the habitation of man. More of these varieties of berries grow wild in Pennsylvania and are lost for want of somebody to pick them than are probably harvested by cultivation in any State in the Union.

Pennsylvania has the crabapple, the only representative of the apple family growing wild. We have in the State no wild peaches or pears, these being strangers from abroad. The wild grape is abundant, but it is not good. Nuts are plentiful and excellent. The hickory nut, chestnut, walnut, hazel nut, beechnut, butternut and others afford a good deal of money to rural communities where they are gathered for the city markets, as well as for home use. We look with satisfaction on the varieties that civilized man may have on his table, but the Pennsylvania Indian with less work enjoyed a large proportion of the bounties that we have now.

—If it required an annual outlay of $100.00 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small amount? For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Iowa has eighty-two cities with a population of more than 2,000, as shown by its census of 1895. Nine cities show a loss in population since 1890, the loss being most marked in the case of Sioux City. It was the second city in the State in 1890, and is now the fourth, having lost 10,435 in population in the five years. Council Bluffs is another large city which has lost in population. The most rapidly growing of the large cities in the State is Dubuque, it having gained just about what Sioux City lost, its per cent. of gain in the five years being 33.9. Ceder Rapids gained 19.6 per cent. and Des Moines 12.5 per cent. The latter, which is the largest city in the State, has a population of 56,359. The gain in all the cities is 14.4 per cent., the total urban population in 1895 being 545,133. These statistics are interesting in showing the past tendency to live in cities and the reaction going on toward rural life. Iowa is a comparatively new State, and there must be something unnatural in her having eighty-two cities of more than 2,000 people. She is not situated for manufacturing on a grand scale and so some artificial stimulus must have built up her towns. Western towns have been overbuilt and and soon people must go to the rural districts to make the country sufficiently rich to support the pride and luxury of too much city.

REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON.

Single Fare for the Round Trip via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Y. P. S. C. E. Convention.

The Fifteenth International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held at Washington, D. C., July 7 to 13, 1896, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, from July 6 to 8 inclusive, excursion tickets to Washington and return at *a single fare for the round trip*. These tickets will be good for return passage until July 15 inclusive, but if deposited with the agent at Washington prior to 6.00 p. m., July 14, will be extended to July 31 inclusive.

Full information in regard to rates and time of trains can be obtained upon application to ticket agents.

Excursion tickets for the following side trips will be sold as under:—

From July 7 to 13 inclusive, excursion tickets between Washington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Washington will be sold at $1.25 for the round trip, good for return passage until July 14 inclusive.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets from Washington to Gettysburg and return will be sold at $3.35 for the round trip, good to return until July 31 inclusive. On the same days the Western Maryland Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Baltimore to Gettysburg and return, with same return limit, at $2.15 for the round trip.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets will be sold from Washington to Richmond and return at $4.00; to Petersburg and return at $5.00; to Old Point Comfort and return (all rail) $6.00, (and going all rail and returning by boat) $5.55; to Fredericksburg and return $3.25 These tickets will bear return limit of July 31 inclusive.

All tickets for side trips will be sold only on presentation of return portions of excursion tickets to Washington issued for this occasion.

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